

# Clinton Exhorts Ulster To Drop 'Old Grudges'

## America Will 'Stand With You,' He Says as Thousands Cheer Visit

By R. W. Apple Jr.  
New York Times Service

BELFAST — President Bill Clinton ranged across a remarkably transformed Northern Ireland on Thursday, promising the once bitterly hostile Catholic and Protestant communities that if they persevered in their search for peace, "the United States of America will proudly stand with you."

Tens of thousands turned out to cheer Mr. Clinton, the first American president to visit Ulster, to which the families of 13 American presidents, from Andrew Jackson to Mr. Clinton himself, trace some of their roots.

"There will always be those," Mr. Clinton said in his big speech of the day at the Mackie International textile machinery plant in gritty West Belfast, "who define the worth of their lives not by who they are, but by who they aren't, not by what they're for but by what they are against. They will never escape the dead-end street of violence."

"But you, the vast majority, Protestant and Catholic alike, must not allow the ship of peace to sink on the rocks of old habits and hard grudges."

In the revived center of Belfast, defaced until recently by miles of barbed wire and hundreds of concrete-filled barrels that formed an awful monument to sectarian savagery, Mr. Clinton switched on the lights of a 45-foot-tall Christmas tree that he had brought from Nashville, Tennessee, Belfast's twin city.

In the Falls Road and the Shankill Road, whose very names became worldwide synonyms for murder and mayhem, he hopped from his limousine to chat with onlookers, shake hands and buy some apples and oranges. Among those he greeted in the Falls Road and again Thursday night at a reception at Queens University was Gerry Adams, the leader of Sinn Féin, the political wing of the Irish Republican Army.

And in Londonderry, where the "troubles" first flamed out of control in the 1960s, he inaugurated a new chair in Peace Studies at the University of Ulster, named for the late speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts, who worked in the 1970s and 80s to halt the collection of American money for

weapons here. A blur of tiny American flags and shouts of "We want Bill" greeted him outside the Guildhall in the old walled city.

Expressing amazement at the changes that have taken place, Mr. Clinton said in Derry that crossing the border with the Republic of Ireland to the south, once an ordeal of search and delay, "now is as easy as crossing a speed hump."

John Hume, a Catholic moderate widely revered for his reconciliation efforts, said the president's visit made this "the most historic day ever" for Derry. He lavished praise on Mr. Clinton for his aid to economic development in Ulster and expressed thanks that "peace in our land has been central to his policy since the day he took office."

One American president to four has traced his roots to Ulster, only England nurtured the families of more. But Mr. Clinton was the first sitting president ever to set foot in Northern Ireland when he landed here Thursday morning.

The Ulster leadership hailed his visit as a sign that the truce between the warring factions, and the all-party talks that are scheduled for February, signaled the approach of an era of peace and prosperity.

Peace has so far brought modest economic benefits to Northern Ireland. In the last two weeks, 14 companies have announced \$1.25 billion in new projects, and both the British government and the European Union supply major subsidies.

But the overall unemployment rate is 11.5 percent and in some neighborhoods it reaches 50 percent. The Union Jack and the Irish tricolor still fly in mute combat as symbols of the conflicting sympathies of various neighborhoods. There were police riflemen keeping watch Thursday on the roof of the Mackie plant.

But fruits and vegetables, racks of clothing and other goods oozed spill onto once-desolate sidewalks in Belfast shopping streets, British Army patrols have all but disappeared and the checkpoints that blocked roads leading from the airport and the Catholic south have been dismantled. The off-bombed Europa Hotel, where Mr. Clinton stayed Thursday night, has been lavishly refurbished, and the old Crown pub, celebrated by the poet John Keats as "the many-colored cavern," is crowded once more with revelers.



Mr. Clinton being greeted Thursday by the Sinn Féin leader, Gerry Adams.



A student throwing a tear-gas canister back at riot police as a demonstration turned violent in Paris on Thursday.

# Dole Backs U.S. Deployment in Bosnia

## Top Clinton Officials Put Case to Skeptical Congress

By Brian Knowlton  
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Hours after top U.S. officials made their case to Congress for a muscular U.S. role in peace enforcement in Bosnia, the Clinton administration received a big boost when Bob Dole, the Senate majority leader, promised to support the deployment.

"I believe the Congress will do the right thing," Mr. Dole said on the Senate floor. "We will end up supporting U.S. forces."

His comments followed appearances by Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher and Defense Secretary William J. Perry, who had laid out stark choices: If America does not send troops to the Balkans, they told a House committee, the war could spread as far as Greece and Turkey. NATO might be crippled and American leadership would be critically weakened around the world.

They faced a wave of angry skepticism, primarily from Republican members of the House Committee on International Relations, where they testified. But even some of the most vocal opponents of the Bosnia deployment said it had become a "fait accompli" and they had no choice but to endorse it.

Mr. Dole, too, was critical of the Clinton administration, saying that it should long ago have lifted the arms embargo on the Bosnians. But he said he had little choice now but to prepare a resolution of approval, with provisions to protect the troops and get them out of the region in a year. He said he expected congressional action late next week or the following week.

"This is a very important time to American history," Mr. Dole, the front-running candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, said on the Senate floor. "This is a very important commitment the president has made."

Mr. Christopher had told congressmen

that without U.S. participation, there would be no NATO force in Bosnia and therefore no peace.

That, he said, would lead to "more massacres, more concentration camps, more hunger, a real threat of a wider war and immense damage to our leadership in NATO, in Europe and the world."

Joining him before the House committee, Mr. Perry described plans to move 20,000 American soldiers into Bosnia and 5,000 support troops into Croatia by mid-February. He vowed that they would be out again 10 months later.

Mr. Christopher and Mr. Perry, along with General John M. Shalikashvili, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, encountered serious doubts among committee members about the Dayton peace plan for Bosnia, U.S. interests in the region, the details of the military mission and the likelihood of American casualties.

See BOSNIA, Page 8

# Arab Attacks Raise West Bank Tension

By Serge Schmemmann  
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Tensions rippled through the West Bank on Thursday after two Israeli soldiers were taken hostage in one town, troops clashed with rock-throwing Palestinians in another, and another two soldiers were wounded in an ambush.

The Israeli commander in the West Bank, Major General Gabi Ofir, announced that Israel was freezing its staged withdrawal from West Bank cities pending a meeting later with the commander of Palestinian forces in the West Bank, Ismail Jaber. But both Israeli and Palestinian of-

ficials insisted that the pullout would continue.

The first incident began late Wednesday when Israeli soldiers tried to arrest a Palestinian in the village of Qabatiyah, south of Jenin, a Palestinian city in the north of the West Bank that was turned over to Palestinian control earlier this month. Qabatiyah is still under Israeli control.

The man, Samir Zakareh, was among several hundred prisoners freed by Israel under the Palestinian-Israeli agreement signed in September, and the Israelis reportedly sought to rearrest him because he was restricted to the city of Jericho, which is also under Palestinian control.

But Mr. Zakareh, who was said to be armed, took refuge in a café in Qabatiyah, where residents surrounded him and refused to let the Israelis approach. As tensions rose there, members of a militant Palestinian organization known as the Black Panthers kidnapped two members of the Israeli paramilitary border police in Jenin as they left for Israel on furlough.

The Black Panthers are a militant wing of Fatah, the main organization in the Palestine Liberation Organization, which was active in the uprising against Israel.

After negotiations through the night be-

See ISRAEL, Page 8

# U.S. and China Trade Warnings Over Software Piracy

By Paul Blustein  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — China is falling "far short" on its promises to crack down on piracy of American movies, recordings and computer software, according to a top U.S. trade official, and Washington will consider "decisive action" unless Beijing "sharply" improves its efforts to carry out an anti-piracy accord in the next three months.

The toughly worded admonition Wednesday by Charlene Barshevsky, deputy U.S. trade representative, reopened a major source of tension in the U.S.-China relationship, which is already beset with troubles over human rights, the status of Taiwan and other trade issues.

A spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry rejected Ms. Barshevsky's accusations Thursday and said U.S. sanctions would harm ties between the two countries. AFX News reported from Beijing.

[The spokesman said that "threatening to take retaliatory actions is something unacceptable to the Chinese side" and that such comments will "do nothing good for the implementation of the said agreement."]

The piracy problem appeared to be well on its way to resolution earlier this year

when Beijing, acting under the threat of U.S. sanctions, agreed on Feb. 26 to a pact aimed at protecting the intellectual property rights of American companies by halting the copying of their products at Chinese factories.

But Ms. Barshevsky, testifying before the Senate subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs, said that while China had staged thousands of raids on retailers of pirated goods and established special courts to try offenders, "China's overall implementation of the agreement falls far short of the requirements of the agreement."

In particular, she said, the Chinese authorities had apparently taken little action against more than 29 factories suspected of churning out pirated compact disks. Among seven factories that were closed last spring, "all but one have been reopened," she said.

Ms. Barshevsky declined to specify what measures Washington might take against Beijing, and she sidestepped questions about whether the White House considered Feb. 26 to be a deadline after which sanctions might be imposed.

# Life Imitate Movies? Yes, Experts Say

By William Grimes  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The furor over "Money Train," a film that New York City officials say may have inspired the burning of a subway token-booth clerk Sunday, is familiar territory for David S. Ward.

Mr. Ward is the director of a 1993 film, "The Program," which included a scene in which high school football players tested their courage by lying down on the center line of a highway. The ritual was blamed for inspiring several real-life imitators, one of whom died.

"The whole intent of the scene was to show a character who was drunk and self-destructive," Mr. Ward said. "It was clearly a foolish thing to do, and it was not intended to be a model for behavior."

Walt Disney Co., the distributor, recalled the film and, with Mr. Ward's approval, cut the relevant scenes.

Mr. Ward said that like most filmmakers, he was trying to be true to life. "I was trying to make a film about the stress and strain of being a high school football player, and the extremes it can lead to, and in conducting my research I came across this ritual," he said. "What was I supposed to do, not use it?"

The makers of "Money Train," an action movie set in the New York City subway, intended to deliver some harmless thrills. But Sunday, two armed men, possibly taking their cue from two incidents in the film, squirted inflammable liquid into a token booth in Brooklyn and set it on fire, causing the booth to explode and severely burning the clerk inside.

"I don't know of any system that can deal with a mentally

See MODELS, Page 8

# French Crisis Mounts as More Join Strike Action

## Weeklong Disruption, With No End in Sight, Now Includes Utilities

By Max Berley  
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — France faced its most severe labor unrest in a decade on Thursday as a nationwide strike by railroad and public transportation employees widened to postal workers and employees of the state electricity monopoly. There was no end in sight to the mounting crisis.

As traffic ground to a halt, bicyclists and roller-bladers filled the streets, and tempers rose to a boiling point in Paris.

Students took to the streets in cities across France to demand better funding.

More than 10,000 students marched through Paris as part of their eight-week-old protest movement to force the government to increase funding to state universities. Some skirmishing broke out between police and protesters after the marches ended in Paris, Nantes and other university towns.

One student was seriously injured in a battle with riot police in Nantes. Students then fought security forces into the night, building barricades and setting them on fire.

In Paris, scores of protesters blocked themselves in the Jussieu university branch on the Left Bank, smashing furniture and lighting a fire. Three policemen were reported hurt.

It was the seventh consecutive day of strikes that have progressively paralyzed France following Prime Minister Alain Juppé's announcement two weeks ago of a series of austerity measures aiming to reduce the country's deficits. The measures include a streamlining of the debt-ridden national railroad, the SNCF, and a plan to trim the deficit of the social security administration through tax increases and benefit cuts, including a plan to bring public servants' generous retirement packages in line with those of private sector employees.

Electricité de France/Gaz de France stopped work for 24 hours Thursday, causing partial outages and forcing France to import electricity from Spain and Britain. Postal workers, meanwhile, shut down nearly half of France's mail-sorting facilities.

Late Thursday, a meeting between the state railroad management and striking workers was canceled, and unions announced that both railroad and Paris transit workers would continue the strike at least until Friday night.

The widening strike is the most serious challenge to date to the government of President Jacques Chirac and casts doubt on France's ability to form an economic and monetary union with other European countries in 1999. Foreign investors drove the French franc sharply lower and pushed the Paris stock market down 1.5 percent in the face of the labor unrest, which they perceived as imperiling France's pledge to rein in its public deficits. (Page 15)

"The economy looks bleak," said Keld Holm, a senior international economist at Lehman Bros. in London. "People from the outside see the strikes as a reluctance to take the bitter medicine that's needed."

The government, meanwhile, sought to reassure investors and its European allies by pledging that it would not back down in its stalemate with the unions. It is clearly hoping the public will turn against the protests and strikes and that the movement will run out of steam before Christmas.

## AGENDA

### U.S. Coy on Spaniard for NATO Post

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Down 31.07	Down 0.07%
5074.49	128.05
The Dollar	
New York	1.4474
London	1.5315
Yen	102.10
FF	4.9985

WASHINGTON (Reuters)—U.S. officials said Thursday that the fact that the Spanish armed forces were not fully integrated into NATO would not be a barrier to Spain's foreign minister becoming the alliance's next secretary-general.

The remarks appeared to suggest that Washington was leaning toward supporting Javier Solana Madariaga for the job, although the State Department spokesman, Nicholas Burns, refused for the second day even to acknowledge that was being considered.

Mr. Burns said, "I think there's an inclination among NATO foreign ministers to arrive at a consensus quickly because we want someone to be in place to lead NATO through the deployment" of NATO troops to oversee the Bosnia peace settlement.

Other officials said a decision was very likely to be made next week when NATO foreign ministers hold one of their biannual meetings at alliance headquarters in Brussels.

Mr. Solana has emerged as the most talked-about potential successor to Willy Claes of Belgium, who resigned as NATO chief over a domestic corruption scandal.

Opinion Page 10. Crossword Page 4.  
Books Page 11. Sports Page 22.

Newsstand Prices	
Andorra.....10.00 FF	Luxembourg.....85 L Fr
Antilles.....12.50 FF	Morocco.....14 Dh
Cameroon 1,800 CFA	Qatar.....1,000 Rials
Egypt.....50 P	Réunion.....12.50 FF
France.....10.00 FF	Saudi Arabia 10.00 R
Gabon.....1100 CFA	Senegal.....1,100 CFA
Ghana.....350 C	Spain.....225 Ptas
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## Drugs, Sex and Illness / A Plague Grows in China

## As Heroin Spreads, So Does AIDS

By Patrick E. Tyler  
New York Times Service

DADINGHU, China—Ai Hang is 23 and appears as robust and muscular as any farmhand in this village. Saved from handsomeness by a crooked grin, he has a self-assuredness that is beguiling, so it seems almost believable when he says he just might defeat the sickness inside him whose symptoms he has never felt.

"The health clinic people said I have AIDS and that I would only live for six months or a year, but it has been already two years and I still have all this energy and good health," he said, sitting on the mat floor of his bamboo-frame house, his arms draped over his blue plaid sarong. "I told those health clinic people: 'What if I don't die? Do you want to bet some money?'"

The infection occurred as Mr. Ai became addicted to the heroin that poured into China as the country opened its borders to trade in the 1980s.

The drug has undermined the health and stability of thousands of peasant villages, with sudden deaths from overdoses and crime where virtually none existed before. And it has brought with it the companion plague of the human immunodeficiency virus, which is spreading rapidly among China's population of intravenous drug users.

Mr. Ai had never heard of AIDS when, six years ago, he and his friends, with whom he often shared the pungent rice wine drunk by the Dai ethnic minority, bought some packets of the white powder known as No. 4 and sprinkled it on their cigarettes to get higher than they ever had on wine.

No. 4 is the purest grade of heroin produced in the laboratories of neighboring Burma, whose mountains are a 20-minute walk across the rice paddies from here.

"At first we smoked it, but a year later we started using needles," Mr. Ai said. "We would buy one needle for more than 10 of us, and sometimes we would use the same needle for a month."

Officially, China's Ministry of Public Health says there are 2,428 reported cases of HIV infection nationwide, but few people have been tested, and health officials privately estimate that China has as many as 100,000 carriers of the virus.

More than half are believed to be here in Yunnan Province, which shares borders with Burma, Laos and Vietnam and where needle sharing by drug users, as well as sexual intercourse, has spread the disease.

Earlier this year, the Academy of Medical Science estimated that the number of HIV infections could exceed 266,000 by the year 2000. While this is far from the worst infection rate in Asia, its rapid growth in a country whose blood supplies remain largely unscreened for the virus is a cause for concern.

On Oct. 28, the Health Ministry announced that it was undertaking a large-scale public education campaign on AIDS prevention and would mobilize China's hospitals to enforce a rigid blood-screening code.

"This country is a large target for a much more serious outbreak of HIV infection," said a Western doctor who recently visited here.

In the nearby village of Handeng, one has ever told Old Zhuang, as 45-year-old Zhuang Xiangsai is called, that the horrible ailments he

suffers are from the onset of AIDS.

"Generally speaking, if they test positive for HIV they don't inform them, because it creates psychological pressures," said Chen Gangsheng, a resident of Ruili, the county seat in this district.

The village chief of Handeng, Shuai Hanyu, 50, is fed up with the AIDS problem. He said with a snort, indicating he was not serious, that if he finds any more cases, "I'll just cut off their heads."

As he escorted a visitor to Mr. Zhuang's home recently, Mr. Shuai, a Communist Party member, warned: "Old Zhuang is sick and pretty soon he'll be dead. And it smells pretty bad when he coughs."

Up the bamboo ladder to the upper floor of his grass-roofed house, Mr. Zhuang could be heard stirring in his darkened room. He crawled out from under the mosquito net suspended over the pallet that is serving as his deathbed and scooped gingerly across the floor.

His white cotton shirt hung loosely over his decimated frame. His head drooped with a blank gaze under disheveled hair.

Mr. Zhuang is the son of an opium addict, and possibly the grandson of an opium addict. His wife and stepdaughter do not know on which of his forays into the heroin dens and brothels of Ruili he acquired his infection.

"He doesn't think about his wife and daughter," said the stepdaughter, Qin Meisu. "He just cares about himself."

When the village chief inquired after his health, a soft, high-pitched noise came from Mr. Zhuang, more whine than speech. He complained that there was a ghost in his backbone that was trying to kill him with excruciating pain.

"When he's in there, I have pain all over," he said, leaning weakly on his arms and staring at the floor.

The blood that comes up when he coughs betrays an advanced tubercular state, and his stepdaughter said: "The last couple of days, we bought some drugs for him. If we buy him a little opium or heroin, he feels better."



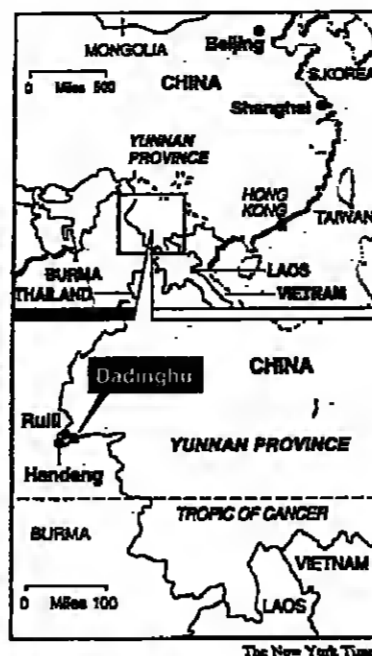
Ai Hang is one of as many as 100,000 Chinese who have contracted the AIDS virus.

In Mandarin Chinese, AIDS is pronounced EYE-dze-bing, which is partly a transliteration but also carries the meaning "the sickness that comes from love."

On the streets of Ruili, love, as it were, is for sale from hundreds of prostitutes who parade through the charcoal smoke of the sidewalk food stalls and outdoor karaoke bars.

Only in the last two years have condoms come to Ruili, because in the past, China's population control program imposed birth control measures on women through intrauterine devices and sterilization. By the time condoms arrived, a wave of HIV infections had already rolled through the brothels, city residents say.

A big public education campaign here against sexually transmitted diseases includes information about AIDS prevention for the first time, but Ruili's public health officials



refuse to discuss the local rate of infection, which is said by medical officials in Beijing to be the highest in the country.

"In the last two to three years, they haven't released any statistics on AIDS, because they are afraid it would start a panic," said a Ruili merchant.

The most positive development in some of the villages around Ruili is that village leaders have taken the initiative against drug addiction, no longer ignoring the crisis.

In Dadinghu, the village chief, You Wenshen, explained his technique: "We mobilize the entire village and family members of those on drugs and we threaten them. 'If you keep using drugs, all the people here will not help you when you ask for help, and we will kick you out of the village.'" In a culture where everything from harvesting to house building requires the help of neighbors, it seems to be working.

Those addicts who resist are hauled off to the detoxification center, where the "cure" is 12-hour days laboring in the fields with no help against the pains of withdrawal.

But for villagers like Mr. Ai, the local campaign to help HIV carriers is over.

"The hospital in the city used to send someone to regularly check the four people with HIV and gave them condoms and made them take very expensive medicines," said Mr. You, the village chief. "They used to come every 10 days, but now they haven't come in a long time." Mr. Ai said: "They don't come anymore to give me drugs. They told me that since there is no going to be a cure for this disease, there is no point."

New Russian Wave Floods Into Berlin  
A 1920s Haven Is RebornBy Stephen Kinzer  
New York Times Service

BERLIN — Resplendent in flowing robes and a jeweled crown, Patriarch Alexei II, spiritual leader of the Russian Orthodox Church, recently spent several days visiting one of his fastest-growing congregations.

There was nothing unusual about the patriarch's celebrating Mass in a packed cathedral, meeting with local dignitaries and opening an exhibit at the House of Russian Arts and Sciences. What made his visit extraordinary was that it took place not in Russia, but in Berlin.

Alexei's visit, which marked the first time a Russian Orthodox patriarch had set foot on German soil, came as Russians continue to pour into Berlin. This city has suddenly become home to one of the most vibrant Russian émigré populations in the world.

The police say that only 12,500 Russians are officially registered as Berlin residents, but that does not include those who are in Berlin illegally, those who have married Germans or those who qualify for citizenship because of their ethnic German heritage. Estimates of the true figure begin at 40,000 and go to nearly three times that number.

Berlin now has dozens of Russian cafes and restaurants with names like Trubka, Baku, Pasternak, Matroshka, and Count Obolomov. A new video store specializing in Russian language films does a brisk business, and many Russian speakers get their news from the daily radio program of Oleg Zinkowsky.

"Heading out of Moscow, Berlin is the first big Western city you come to," said Mr. Zinkowsky, who has lived here since 1989. "We always thought of Germany as stable and orderly to the point of boredom. We still think that way, but now stability and order is what we want. The qualities that we once considered negative are precisely the ones that we now find the most admirable and enviable."

The high point of the last wave of Russian emigration in Berlin was between the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 and the German economic collapse in the 1920s. At that time an estimated 300,000 Russians lived in Berlin, from former czars' officers to creative giants like Boris Pasternak, Marc Chagall

and Vladimir Nabokov. The center of Russian life in Berlin in the 1920s was the borough of Charlottenburg, which was home to so many Russians that it became colloquially known as Charlottenburg. Seventy years later, the borough has again become a magnet for Russian residents and visitors.

Along the chic Fasanenstrasse, expensive boutiques with names like Cartier, Chanel and Louis Vuitton now do as much as half their business with wealthy Russians. Many of their customers are from Moscow's new elite who regularly make the two-and-a-half-hour flight to Berlin.

Charmers of the boutiques that line Fasanenstrasse suspect that much of the money these shoppers spend comes from criminal activities. There is evidence, that Russian gangsters have built a base in Berlin, using it as a haven from the tumult at home, a reliable place to invest and a new environment in which they can extort money from Russian entrepreneurs.

The police say they cannot confirm widespread reports that Russian criminals are behind some of the businesses that have sprouted along Kantstrasse, another of Charlottenburg's main shopping streets.

What is obvious, however, is that Russian-owned appliance stores there are doing a booming business in computers, stereos, portable phones, refrigerators and washing machines. Russian customers conduct their business in their own language, buy in bulk and load their wares into waiting cars and vans for shipment eastward.

Charlottenburg also has several nightspots that cater to Russians, among them Café Hegel, just off Kantstrasse, which is a first stop for many newly arrived artists and performers.

The owner, Lucinka Wichmann, arrived in Berlin from Moscow 40 years ago. She is a beloved figure among Russian émigrés, not least because she rarely refuses them free meals or drinks.

"They come here, we talk Russian and I try to steer them in the right direction," Mrs. Wichmann said as a bearded patron sang songs about Volga boatmen in a deep baritone. "It's a different approach to life. We drink more vodka, we appreciate music more, and we enjoy life more."

## IRS Clears the Air for Frequent-Fliers

## For Now, Untaxed 'Bonuses' Will Not Be Targeted

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a hasty retreat, the Internal Revenue Service has suggested that it did not intend to tax the legions of business travelers whose employers allow them personal use of frequent-flier bonuses arising from company trips.

"We have no particular compliance activities geared toward

the taxation of frequent-flier miles and we don't intend to do any," said Frank Keith, a spokesman for the agency.

"I want to make sure that people don't overreact," he said.

The agency was responding to an article in The Wall Street Journal about an advisory document sent from Internal Revenue Service headquarters to a field auditor who had asked for help in a case in which a company, which was not identified,

changed its policy to let employees keep frequent-flier mileage accumulated on the job instead of turning it over to the company.

About 90 percent of the big companies in the nation regard frequent-flier miles as a kind of recompense for being away from home and as not worth keeping strict tabs on.

The issue of taxing frequent-flier mileage has been raised repeatedly over the past decade, with the revenue agency asserting its right to regard such a bonus as a form of taxable income but without writing regulations or otherwise enforcing this view.

But the advisory, made by the revenue service lawyers, has caused an uproar by declaring specifically that a company plan for treating expense al-

lowances and reimbursements is made "nonaccountable" if it gives employees benefits arising from company paid tickets.

This would not only make employees liable for income taxes on the benefit but would also create an administrative nightmare for companies, specialists said.

The tax agency ruling said: "Because the air travel arrangement allows employees to retain the purchase-price adjustments, the arrangement does not require the taxpayer's employees to return amounts in excess of substantiated expenses and is, thus, a nonaccountable plan."

This would require the value of the bonus tickets to be listed as income on W-2 forms, raising taxable income and subjecting some employees to the alternative minimum tax as well.

While business deductions might also come into play, these are subject to limitation and would probably not offset all the additional liability.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

## French Transit Strikes Grind On

PARIS (Combined Dispatches) — The Paris mass transit system will be paralyzed again Friday as drivers continue their standoff with the French government over its plan to trim the welfare and pension systems, said RATP, the company that runs the regional transportation system.

It said there would be no trains either on the regional commuter lines or on the Paris Métro. The RATP said that only 1 in 100 buses ran Thursday and that there were few Métro trains.

Utility workers, postal employees and phone operators joined the week-old strike by railroad workers, but the French government said it would not back down from its plans to cut back on spending. (AP, AP)

## Macao-Taiwan Flights in the Works

BEIJING (Reuters) — China and Macao have agreed to a plan for air service between Macao and Taiwan, the Xinhua press agency said, in a move that would pave the way for virtually direct air links between Taiwan and the Chinese mainland.

The accord was reached by the Chinese-Portuguese Joint Liaison Group. The agency said two airlines could fly between Macao, a Portuguese-run island off mainland China that will revert to Chinese rule in 1999, and the cities of Taipei and Kaohsiung on Taiwan.

The agreement opens the door to virtually direct flights between Taiwan and the mainland aboard Macanese carriers, whose planes will be obliged to change flight numbers during a short stop

in Macao. That is an improvement upon the current situation, in which travelers between Taiwan and the Chinese mainland must change planes in a third place, usually Hong Kong. Direct flights between Taiwan and China are banned by the Nationalist government of Taiwan.

Unions threatened Thursday to hit the Belgian state airline Sabena with weekly strikes unless management backed down in a dispute over pay and work hours. In a statement, the unions warned they would organize "new actions, without warning from today, at the rate of one a week." A 24-hour strike Wednesday cost the company about 150 million Belgian francs (\$5 million), Sabena officials said. (AP)

British Airways plans to increase the number of its flights to India as part of a campaign to grab a larger share of the South Asian travel market. British Airways' South Asian general manager, Kevin Steele, said two additional flights from India next summer would increase the airline's capacity from the country to Britain by 10.5 percent in 1996-97. The South Asian travel market is expected to grow by 10 percent a year for several years to come, while New Delhi has set a target of 5 million passengers flying to India by the year 2000. (AP)

## Correction

An article in the Nov. 27 editions incorrectly stated that no American soldiers had been killed in action in Haiti since the U.S. intervention began last year. One soldier was shot to death Jan. 12 while manning a checkpoint.

**WINTER IN PARIS**

*Scribe*

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Colombia	57-100-0113	Guinea-Bissau	246-100-0113	Madagascar	262-100-0113	Madagascar	262-100-0113
Costa Rica	506-100-0113	Guyana	592-100-0113	Mali	223-100-0113	Mali	223-100-0113
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## THE AMERICAS

# Did Speaker Get Illegal Aid?

## Gingrich Terms Charges 'Totally Phony'

By Jeff Gerth  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Federal Election Commission has asserted that GOPAC, the political organization led for years by the House speaker, Newt Gingrich, provided him with more than \$250,000 in hidden support in 1990 as he faced a perilous congressional race. In court documents made public on Wednesday, the commission said the support included paying the salaries and expenses of GOPAC consultants who devoted much of their work to helping Mr. Gingrich, who was then the group's chairman. GOPAC's stated mission,

which freed it from federal supervision, was to help Republicans in elections for state and local offices. The commission made donations averaging \$300 to \$500 to candidates in 1990, the election commission said. Mr. Gingrich barely won reelection to his House seat that year, defeating his Democratic opponent in Georgia, David Worley, by 974 votes. [Mr. Gingrich dismissed the accusations Thursday as "totally phony." Reuters reported. "That should answer all the questions you have," he said. "It is phony. How can I make it clear? The word phony should get it across to you. The FEC allegations are phony."] The commission is not saying that Mr. Gingrich benefited illegally from the GOPAC support. Instead, the commission is charging that the group violated federal election law by trying to influence federal campaigns without registering as a federal political committee — which would have required, among other things, disclosure of donors and expenditures.

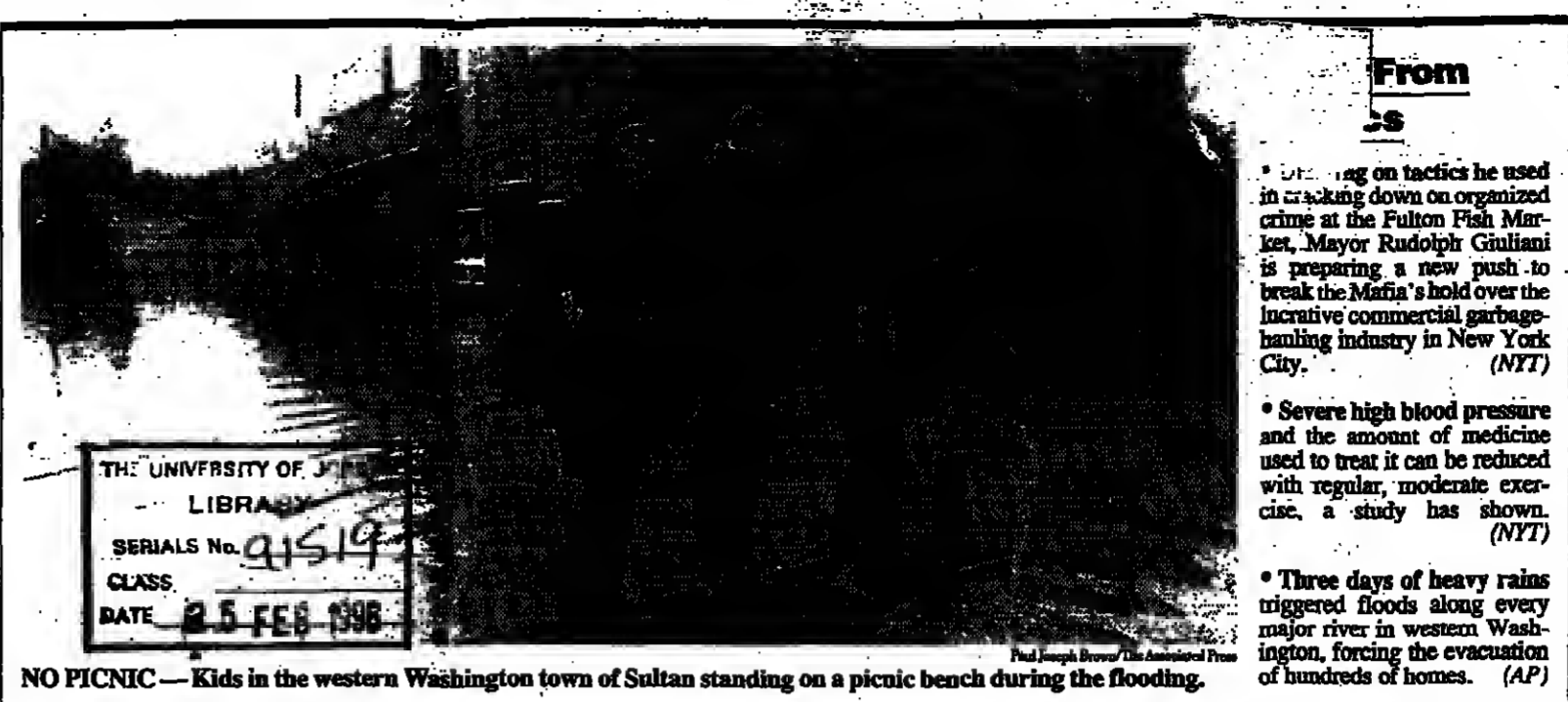
Lauren Sims, a spokeswoman for Mr. Gingrich, said the expenditures questioned by the commission were for GOPAC and not for his campaign. "These were legitimate travel expenses for strategy and planning sessions for GOPAC," she said. Details of the group's activities were included in thousands of pages of internal GOPAC files that the election commission released as part of its long court fight with the group. The commission filed a lawsuit against GOPAC in April 1994 after the group refused to pay a \$150,000 fine.

The commission is not saying that Mr. Gingrich benefited illegally from the GOPAC support. Instead, the commission is charging that the group violated federal election law by trying to influence federal campaigns without registering as a federal political committee — which would have required, among other things, disclosure of donors and expenditures.

Mr. Gingrich told the commission that he was aware of the need to keep GOPAC and his campaign separate, but he left that to others who "just sorted it out."

The GOPAC records filed in court show Mr. Gingrich in 1989 and 1990 at the center of an ultimately successful plan to shift control of Congress to the Republicans, using novel political communication strategies as well as extensive fund-raising and political networking.

Mr. Gingrich stepped down as GOPAC's unpaid chairman earlier this year after this became the subject of Democratic criticism. GOPAC also decided this year, for the first time, to disclose the identity of its donors. GOPAC denies that the organization tried before 1991 to influence any federal election directly.



NO PICNIC — Kids in the western Washington town of Sultan standing on a picnic bench during the flooding.

From  
JS

• Drawing on tactics he used in tracking down on organized crime at the Fulton Fish Market, Mayor Rudolph Giuliani is preparing a new push to break the Mafia's hold over the lucrative commercial garbage-hauling industry in New York City. (NYT)

• Severe high blood pressure and the amount of medicine used to treat it can be reduced with regular, moderate exercise, a study has shown. (NYT)

• Three days of heavy rains triggered floods along every major river in western Washington, forcing the evacuation of hundreds of homes. (AP)

## POLITICAL NOTES

### More Grist for Whitewater Mill

WASHINGTON — After Vincent Foster's death, the Clintons' lawyer reviewed his files at the White House in the presence of the first lady's chief of staff, the administration disclosed Thursday, piquing the interest of the Senate Whitewater Committee.

Presidential aides also revealed to the committee that two close friends of Hillary Rodham Clinton — Susan Thomas, a New York attorney, and Diane Blair of Arkansas — were at the White House family residence at the same time as Robert Barnett, who was then the Clintons' personal lawyer.

The new information prompted the committee chairman, Alfonse M. D'Amato, Republican of New York, to call for Senate questioning of Mr. Barnett and for a return appearance before the committee by Ms. Thomas. (AP)

### 'Pedigreed Politicians' to Clash

BOSTON — William F. Weld, the Republican governor of Massachusetts, has announced that he will challenge Senator John F. Kerry, a Democrat, in next year's election, setting the stage for a battle between two wealthy and formidable politicians.

In announcing his decision to seek a Senate seat only a year after being overwhelmingly re-elected governor, Mr. Weld said, "I've spent some time recently considering where I can do the most good for the people of Massachusetts, and right now the fights that matter most to the people of this state are in another arena, Congress."

Business executives and others here appeared intrigued by the prospect of a dramatic Senate race between two high-profile candidates. "It will be a battle of thoroughbreds," said Ira Jackson, a senior vice president of the Bank of Boston. "These are both pedigreed politicians." (NYT)



Mr. Durenberger sharing a chuckle with reporters outside a Washington court following his sentencing.

### A Career Change for Durenberger

WASHINGTON — Former Senator David F. Durenberger said he would begin a career in lobbying after a judge gave him a year's probation and a \$1,000 fine for abusing his congressional expense account.

Mr. Durenberger was indicted in 1993 on felony charges that he improperly billed the Senate \$3,825 for nights he spent in a Minneapolis condominium he owned. The plea-bargain arrangement that he reached with prosecutors reduced the charges to misdemeanors involving \$425. (AP)

### Quote / Unquote

Representative John R. Kasich of Ohio, chairman of the House Budget Committee and one of the Republican point men in the talks on a seven-year balanced budget: "It's tough sledding in there. We've solved some problems. They're not real big substantive problems, but reaching small agreements can lead to reaching bigger agreements." (NYT)

## Police and Cocaine: A Mexican Mystery

By Sam Dillon  
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — The entire federal police detachment in the state of Baja California Sur has been transferred after failing to intercept — and possibly even helping — narcotics traffickers who landed a passenger jet loaded with tons of cocaine on a dry lake bed, the authorities said.

Witnesses said 20 men wearing the black windbreakers of the federal police helped unload the \$100 million cargo from the Caravelle jet at an airstrip near the southern tip of Baja California Sur.

The federal police commander in the state and his 29 officers were transferred to headquarters in Mexico City over the weekend but were not arrested, according to Héctor Cruz Solórzano, the senior federal prosecutor in the state.

Mexican and U.S. officials said investigators had retrieved serial numbers from the jet's turbines and traced its ownership to the Cali cocaine ring.

The landing on Nov. 5 underlined the Colombian group's continuing ability to organize large narcotics shipments despite the arrest of most of its senior leadership earlier this year, the Mexican and U.S. authorities said.

After landing near the Baja village of Todos Santos, the plane was immediately surrounded by armed men in federal police uniforms, fishermen who witnessed the landing told investigators. The uniformed men unloaded the cargo, which has disappeared. The men then went to work

trying to conceal the crippled plane: ripping out its avionics equipment and black box, cutting off its wings, using black powder in a crude attempt to blow it up and finally driving a bulldozer over it and half covering it with desert sand, Mr. Cruz said.

Several hours into the operation, the commander of the state police and several deputies arrived to investigate, according to Mr. Cruz, who as Baja California Sur's federal prosecutor has jurisdiction over the federal police in the state.

In a standoff that Mr. Cruz described as "tense," the uniformed men told the state police commander that "the situation was under control," and that the army had been notified and would take over the aircraft remains.

"The state police commander opted to withdraw," Mr. Cruz said. Although word spread quickly among local residents, Mr. Cruz said that neither he nor the federal police in the state received news of the incident until two days later. Only then did an investigation begin.

Witnesses, including the state police commander, who viewed the state's 30 federal policemen in a lineup last week, did not identify any of them as the armed men at the landing strip, Mr. Cruz said. He called the 30 agents' sudden transfer to Mexico City "a routine rotation."

A Mexican government official familiar with the investigation disagreed. "This was an attempt to clean up a bad situation," he said.

By Richard L. Berke  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senator Christopher J. Dodd, Democrat of Connecticut, says a big part of his job as general chairman of the Democratic Party is "listening to people." So when it came time to jazz up his party's battered image, he sought to listen — but not to the usual suspects inside the Beltway.

Instead, he turned to New York image makers for advice on advertising, speeches and party themes: to people like David Letterman's producer, the chairman of Elektra Records, the chairman of Miramax Films, the editorial director of Coodé Nast and several creative minds on Madison Avenue. But the skull session was about as successful as the introduction of New Coke.

The most notable of those invited did not even show up for the weekend gathering over bagels at the opulent East Side apartment of a Democratic donor. At the end of the breakfast, neither side sounded particularly satisfied with new ideas.

Peter Farago, a New York advertising executive who does not consider himself partisan or political, bluntly said the session with Mr. Dodd and several Democratic strategists was a flop.

"He was interested in a magic formula to hypnotize people and make them follow," Mr. Farago said of the senator. "And in designer phrases that would ignite the American people and ignite their policies and

speech making and their communications. They don't understand our business." Mr. Farago, whose agency's accounts include Barnes & Noble and Prudential Life Insurance, added that devising a political message for the Democrats was not as simple as finding "a car color that would be popular this year."

But then some ideas suggested to the politicians, Mr. Farago conceded, were downright silly.

"This one guy, a fairly important guy from industry, was talking about the Democratic Party like a table. With legs!" he said.

Mr. Dodd defends his efforts.

"There's a value in listening to people," he said in an interview. "I can say the Republicans are cutting Medicare by \$270 billion dollars every minute for the next month — that same line — and it very quickly becomes stale. So you're looking at people who bring a fresh approach."

Mr. Dodd acknowledged that the breakfast did not bear fruit — or a new message for the party. Even the New Yorkers who attended say they failed to come up with that brilliant idea that would do for the Democrats what the golden arches did for McDonald's.

"Frankly," Mr. Dodd said, "a lot of the discussion turned into a debate about Medicare and Medicaid."

Mr. Dodd did not hear first-hand the advice of Robert Morton, Mr. Letterman's executive producer, who failed to attend, grousing that "it was a weekend." In a later interview, he offered his counsel: "I

think every politician should work with a drummer just to give him a rim shot."

"It worked for Dave," he added. "It could work for any politician. They could say, 'We won't be raising taxes!' " And he emphasized his point with a make-believe drum roll. But seriously, Mr. Morton said that for Mr. Dodd to seek his advice "is silly — I'm a comedy and variety producer."

Some creative minds who were invited to the session commended Mr. Dodd for reaching out.

"If you have a compelling message, the big issue is how do you get it to people clearly?" said Robert Pittman, who founded MTV and is now chief executive of Century 21 Real Estate. "Even with millions of dollars of advertising, the message can get muddled very easily."

Donny Deutsch, an advertising executive who was not invited to the meeting but worked on Mr. Clinton's campaign in 1992, said it was smart for Senator Dodd to court entertainment leaders.

"It's a very astute move," he said. "These people realize that the real opinion leaders are the people who write the monologues on the talk shows."

But David Eichenbaum, the Democratic Party's communications director — who was not at the breakfast — played down the effort to seek ideas on the party's image. "You ought to be writing about the Republicans these days," he said. "They're the ones with the real image problems."

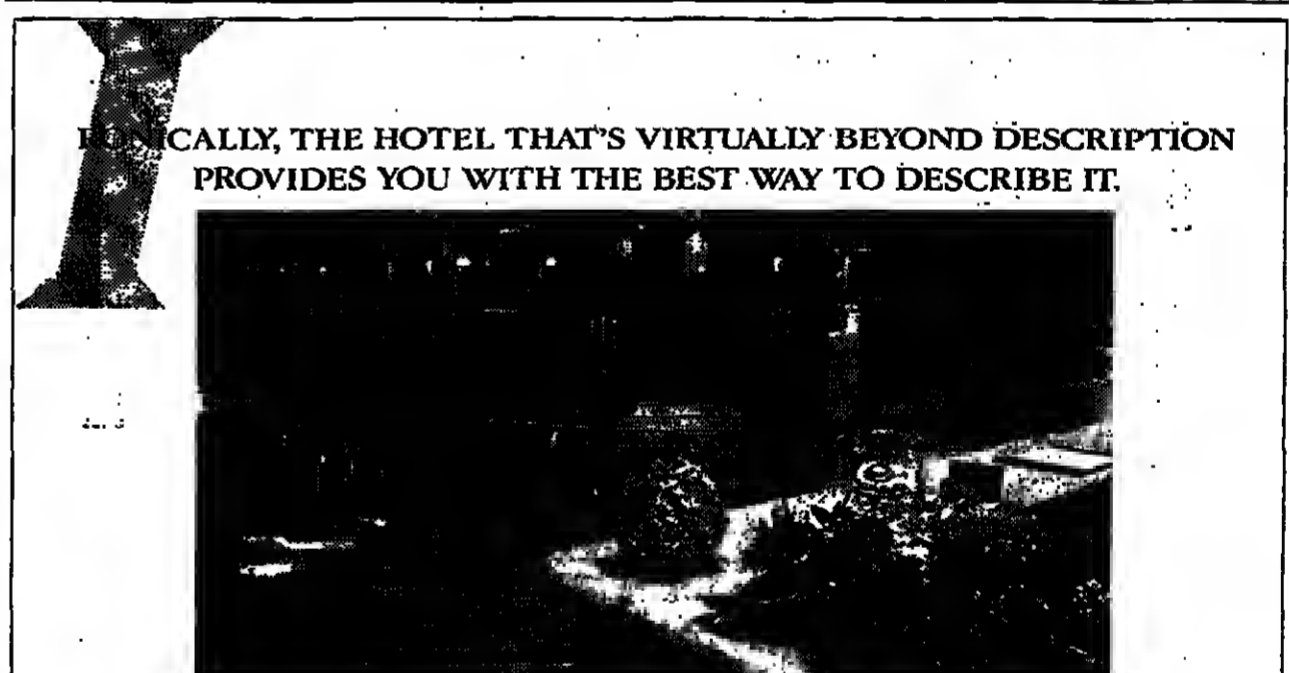
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## ASIA

## Seoul to Investigate Role of Ex-Presidents in '80 Massacre

By Mary Jordan  
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — South Korean prosecutors announced Thursday that they planned to reopen their investigation into a 1980 massacre of civilians and the role two former presidents had in it.

Choi Hwan, head of the Seoul's prosecutor's office, said he had formed a special team to investigate the repression of a civil uprising 15 years ago, and the military coup that preceded it. By official count, 192 protesters in the city of Kwangju were gunned down or beaten to death. Opposition groups put the number as high as 2,000.

In July prosecutors announced they had finished an investigation into the massacre, and decided not to indict two military leaders who have since become presidents, Chun Doo Hwan and Roh Tae Woo. But last week President Kim Young Sam said he would enact a special law to facilitate a full investigation into the killings that continue to cause demonstrations.

[South Korean prosecutors will impose a foreign travel ban on Mr. Chun in connection with their inquiry, Reuters quoted the Yonhap news agency as saying Thursday. "We have decided to soon ban Mr. Chun from leaving the country," a senior prosecutor was quoted as saying.]

Mr. Hwan said those involved in the "military mutiny" in December 1979, and the May 1980 massacre, including Mr. Chun and Mr. Roh would be subject to investigation.

Groups protesting the massacre have also criticized the U.S. military, which has maintained a large presence on the divided peninsula since the Korean War, for what they viewed as their complicity in the bloody battle between Korean military leaders and protesting youths. The United States has repeatedly said it was in no way involved in the incident, but there is a lingering belief in Korea that, at the least, the U.S. military should never have al-

lowed the military coup leaders to mobilize against the protesters.

On Monday, policemen in riot gear battled with student protesters outside Mr. Chun's house, as they demanded the ex-president be immediately arrested.

Mr. Roh was jailed Nov. 16 on unrelated charges. He has been accused of amassing a secret \$650 million slush fund and illegally taking bribes from business tycoons. Many of President Kim's critics say it is impossible to believe that Mr. Kim is not entangled in this bribery scandal when so much of the country's political and business establishment is caught in its growing web. And they say, the president is

now trying to deflect attention from the bribery scandal with the new toudie inquiry.

The opposition leader Kim Dae Jung has planned a huge rally Sunday to challenge the current president to prove he was not involved in the bribery scandal.

Kim Dae Jung, along with others, said this new inquiry into the massacre should be handled outside the government prosecutors' office.

"The important thing now is to install a special prosecutor and if President Kim Young Sam opposed it, he will be taken as having no will to deliver into the truth of the Kwangju incident," Kim Dae Jung said.

## Korean Leader Tells Business To End Graft

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — Calling corruption the No. 1 enemy to becoming a world-class economic power, President Kim Young Sam on Thursday urged businesses to end their shady links with politics.

Major conglomerates, the prime movers of the nation's export-driven economy, have been found to be involved in a vast slush-fund scandal in which they allegedly swapped bribes for government projects and other favors.

Since the scandal broke last month, 37 top industrialists have been questioned on their contributions to the \$650 million slush fund that former President Roh Tae Woo has admitted to amassing during his 1988-93 term. He claims the money came from donations.

In the first clear legal action against businessmen involved, Chung Tae Soo, head of the steelmaking and construction conglomerate Hanbo, was arrested late Wednesday on charges of helping Mr. Roh launder money.

Prosecutors have said they have enough evidence to charge at least 24 top conglomerates, such as Samsung and Hyundai, in connection with the Roh scandal. Mr. Chung's arrest was seen as a toughened government stand toward businessmen involved.

"Now is the time to eradicate the deep-rooted evil practice," Mr. Kim said in a speech on Trade Day, reserved for celebrating South Korea's economic growth.

"A country with corruption and collusion between politics and business can never have a high international competitiveness or become an advanced economy," he said.

The South Korean economy has risen from the ashes of the 1950-53 Korean War to become the world's 12th-largest. Its exports grew from \$100 million in 1964 to \$10 billion in 1977 and more than \$100 billion this year. (AP, Reuters)

Burmese Junta Threatens Foes  
Boycotters of Constitution Talks Expelled

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

RANGOON — One of Burma's governing generals has pledged that the armed forces will stay strong and "annihilate" anyone who tries to disrupt the state, official media reported Thursday.

The Burmese Army's chief of staff, Lieutenant General Tin Oo, who is also a senior member of the governing State Law and Order Restoration Council, said in a speech that the country was building strong, consolidated and durable armed forces, state-run newspapers reported Thursday.

General Tin Oo also spoke out against anyone who did not wish to see the country prosper. The newspapers said such people were resorting to disturbances and leveling false accusations to belittle the country.

He also declared that the Tatmadaw, or armed forces, "would resolutely take action against and annihilate those who may or disturb the interests of the entire nation," the New Light of Myanmar newspaper said.

The official Burmese press also reported Thursday that military authorities had expelled Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's political party, the National League for Democracy, from the national convention that is drawing up a new constitution after the party carried out a mass boycott Thursday.

A total of 86 of the party's delegates were expelled by the forum's working committee for failure to show up for two days at the national convention, which started Tuesday, the official press agency NAM said. The decision was made by

the working committee under the convention's regulations, it said. According to the regulations, the working committee could expel the delegates who fail to attend without leave for two consecutive days, the report added.

Party sources said earlier that the delegates had handed over their identity cards to the authorities Thursday afternoon.

The party's delegates announced late Monday that they would walk out of the convention after deciding that the military junta had no intention of discussing the framework of a constitution consistent with basic democratic principles.

The National League for Democracy won more than 80 percent of the seats in a 1990 general election, but the ruling junta refused to hand over power. (Reuters, AFP)



TAIWAN PROTESTER OUTNUMBERED — Tai Chih-chung, an official of the far-left Workers Party, tussling Thursday with Taipei police, where he demanded that Washington keep out of China-Taiwan affairs.

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## EUROPE

## Swiss Clear Police Chief Who Aided Jews in '38

Reuters

SAINT GALL, Switzerland — A Swiss police chief convicted of fraud in 1940 for falsifying documents to save Jews from Nazi persecution had his sentence canceled on Thursday, 23 years after he died a broken man.

Paul Grueninger's convictions for forging documents and abusing his powers were overturned by the district court of Saint Gall canton, which ruled after hearing arguments on Monday.

Court President Werner Baldegger said in his verdict that the court concluded that Mr. Grueninger was justified in faking entry documents to allow Jews to escape Nazi persecution.

"Therefore, he is acquitted," he said in the same courtroom where Mr. Grueninger was found guilty and fined 55 years ago. The police chief had already lost his job 18 months earlier.

"Paul Grueninger is acquitted of the charges of issuing formally correct public documents with false content and of repeated abuse of office," he added.

Mr. Grueninger was police chief in Saint Gall canton, which shares a border with Austria, when neutral Switzerland closed its border to Jews on Aug. 19, 1938.

Obedient to his conscience, Mr. Grueninger rescued up to 3,000 Jews by backdating the entry stamps in their documents to mislead federal authorities into thinking they had arrived before the border closure.

The court also said in its judgment that the costs of the retrial would be born by the cantonal government.

The Grueninger family's lawyer, Paul Rechsteiner, had called for a posthumous acquittal on the grounds that the court in 1940 could not have known, or did not want to know, about the almost certain death facing Jews sent back into Austria.



CAMPAIGNERS — Jörg Haider, the Austrian far-right leader, walking behind Chancellor Franz Vranitzky during a debate ahead of the general elections Dec. 17.

## Bosnia Force to Total 37,000 GIs

Los Angeles Times

WASHINGTON — For most of the last few months, the Clinton administration has been telling the American public that it planning to deploy about 20,000 U.S. ground troops for peacekeeping duty in Bosnia-Herzegovina, about a third of the 60,000-member force.

But while those are the only U.S. troops that actually will be deployed to Bosnia, they will not be the only American military personnel in the region. The Pentagon also is planning to place almost 17,000 other Americans in nearby areas to provide logistical backup.

The list includes:

- About 1,700 air force, navy and Marine Corps pilots assigned to bases in Italy who will help to provide close air support for U.S. and NATO ground troops in Bosnia to protect them from attacks by military units from any of the three warring factions.
- As many as 7,000 naval officers and sailors

aboard warships in the Adriatic and Mediterranean seas to provide offshore gunfire and air support, should the need arise.

The armada most likely will include an amphibious attack group carrying 2,200 Marines.

About 4,500 troops, mostly from the army, who will be sent to Croatia to help provide supplies and logistical backup for the U.S. and NATO peacekeepers in Bosnia-Herzegovina. They will be joined by 500 U.S. soldiers now on duty in Macedonia.

About 3,000 American military personnel who will be stationed in neighboring Hungary, which has agreed to let the NATO-led force use its air bases and river ports as staging areas for the Bosnia operation.

With the exception of the 4,500 U.S. troops that will be sent to Croatia, most of these U.S. military units have been in the area for months — or even years.

## Hungary Welcomes NATO's 'Invasion'

By John Pomfret

Washington Post Service

KAPOSVAR, Hungary — Six years after the last Soviet troops left this sleepy swath of Hungarian farmland because of the collapse of the Warsaw Pact, American soldiers are scouring the countryside for staging areas for the NATO peacekeeping operation in Bosnia.

And, unlike people elsewhere who might balk at the prospect of several thousand foreign soldiers, tanks, transport planes, and helicopters bearing down on their town, the inhabitants of this region just north of the Balkans, and people all across Hungary, appear overwhelmingly to welcome the invasion.

For example, the usually fractious Parliament took a break from bickering Tuesday to vote, 312 to 1, to grant NATO use of army facilities. Then, on Wednesday, Hungarian newspapers reported that an old missile base in Kaposvar and an airfield in nearby Tassar had won NATO's stamp of approval.

The reasons Hungarians, and the people of other countries of the former Soviet bloc, are so ready to accept another foreign occupation range from the economic to the emotional.

Thousands of NATO soldiers with dollars in their pockets mean big money for a part of Eastern Europe that has been hit hard by its transition to a free-market economy: Unemployment hovers at 20 percent, and those with a job make an average of only \$500 a month.

The economies of countries around the former Yugoslavia have been battered because the war closed the great highways through Yugoslavia that tied Europe to the Middle East. International economic sanctions imposed on Belgrade in 1992 for its support of Bosnian Serb land seizures also stymied trade.

Bulgaria estimates its losses at \$1.4 billion, Hungary and Romania at more than \$1 billion each.

On another level, the appearance of NATO troops on soil once occupied by the Red Army signifies to East Europeans that

their countries have finally arrived in the West. This is particularly poignant for the Hungarians because many here feel the West abandoned them in 1956 when their rebellion against Soviet domination was crushed and the West did not intervene.

"I'm not amazed about NATO's arrival," said Karoly Sziata, the mayor of Kaposvar, who was born in 1956. "I've been expecting them for 40 years."

But Hungary and the other countries on the Balkan littoral where NATO is looking at bases have reasons other than money and sentiment to roll out the red carpet: They are all eager to enter NATO, and regard their support for NATO's mission in Bosnia as a way to move closer to that dream.

"Our cooperation now will confirm and strengthen our relationship with NATO," Prime Minister Gyula Horn of Hungary said in an interview this week.

President Sali Berisha of Albania said much the same.

"We are expecting important things from the NATO peacekeeping operation in the Balkans," Mr. Berisha said in a recent interview. "Albania is anxious to do its part."

Evo Montenegro, part of Serb-led Yugoslavia and the birthplace of the Bosnian Serb leader, Radovan Karadzic, has offered NATO port facilities for its Bosnian operation.

Some Western officials question whether the east European countries have inflated expectations of a Bosnian peace dividend.

Simply helping the NATO force in former Yugoslavia "doesn't mean a free trip to Brussels," one U.S. officer said, referring to the site of NATO headquarters.

In Kaposvar, however, such caution is being ignored.

General Mihaly Cserhalmi, the commander of the old missile base in the town, said his men were looking forward to "learning a lot from the NATO soldiers and the way they do things."

"I'm sure this will help us enter NATO in the end," he said.

## BRIEFLY EUROPE

### Rome Passes Broadcasting Bill

ROME — Parliament passed new rules on the appointment of the management board of the state broadcaster RAI on Thursday after months of deadlock over how to stop a single political bloc grabbing control.

The new regulations must now go to the Senate for final approval.

They were designed to end a dispute between center-left parties in Parliament and the conservative media magnate Silvio Berlusconi, accused by opponents of stacking the current five-member board with supporters after he won a general election in March 1994. (Reuters)

### Scottish Home Rule Blueprint

EDINBURGH — To the strains of bagpipes, political and church leaders on Thursday launched a blueprint for Scottish home rule.

The plan, calling for a Scottish Parliament with tax-raising powers, culminated six years of negotiations between the Labor and Liberal parties. (AP)

### Belarus Faces New Runoff Vote

MINSK, Belarus — Voters in Belarus managed to elect only 20 lawmakers in parliamentary election runoffs, forcing another round later this month for the remaining 121 empty seats, results showed Thursday.

Eleven independents, five Communists and an assortment of candidates from other parties won seats in voting on Wednesday. The runoffs will be held Dec. 10. (AP)

### Britain Loses Terrorist Case

LUXEMBOURG — The European Court of Justice ruled on Thursday that Britain should not have expelled an Irishman it viewed as a terrorist without giving him a chance to defend himself.

In a ruling that hinged on the right of European Union citizens to move freely within the 15-nation bloc, the court said John Gallagher should not have been thrown out of Britain under its Prevention of Terrorism Act in 1991. (Reuters)

### For the Record

The Berlin trial of six former Communist leaders accused in the shootings of people fleeing East Germany was postponed until January because one defendant needs to have an operation, the presiding judge ruled Thursday. (AP)

### Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Friday:

BRUSSELS: External Affairs Commissioner Hans van den Broek addresses the Institute for East West Studies on the EU's plans to enlarge into Eastern Europe.

BRUSSELS: Home Affairs Commissioner Anita Gradin addresses a preparatory meeting for the European Parliament.

MADRID: Second and last day of the informal meeting of European ministers in charge of regional policy and planning.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP.

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## INTERNATIONAL

## Media Feud Over 2 Panchen Lamas

### Beijing Regime and Dalai Lama Trade Charges

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — China denied an allegation on Thursday by the Dalai Lama that a boy he picked as successor to the Himalayan region's second-highest Buddhist leader had been detained, and ruled out any compromise in the dispute.

"He is neither missing nor in custody," Shen Guofang, a Foreign Ministry spokesman, said. "He should be where he was born," he added at a news briefing when asked about the boy's whereabouts.

"There has not been any change. The Dalai Lama's invalid, so-called recognition has not created any impact on the boy," he said. "So there does not exist any problem."

In May the Dalai Lama identified Gedhun Choekyi Nyima, 6, from the Lhari district of Nagchu in Tibet, as the recipient of the soul of the 10th Panchen Lama, who died in January 1989.

China's government, enraged that he had announced the Panchen Lama's reincarnation unilaterally, has rejected the boy. On Wednesday, the government named its own 6-year-old successor, Gyaincin Norbu, as the 11th Panchen Lama.

The last Panchen Lama, who died six years ago, became the highest-ranking leader to stay in Tibet when the Dalai Lama

fled in 1959. China believes his successor will lend legitimacy to its 45-year rule, which not dampened Tibetan fervor for the Dalai Lama and independence.

Exiled Tibetans say the Dalai Lama's choice, Gedhun Choekyi Nyima, has not been seen since at least July and was believed to have been held until recently at a guest house in Beijing.

The Dalai Lama's government in exile also said Thursday that residents of Tibet's three main cities had defied a curfew to demonstrate against Beijing's choice of the reincarnation of the Panchen Lama.

"Despite the imposition of curfew, Tibetans in the three major cities of Lhasa, Shigatse and Chamdo staged sporadic demonstrations to protest this latest affront to the religious sentiments of the Tibetan people," it said in a statement, citing reports from the Himalayan region.

As part of a media blitz, Chinese state television on Thursday quoted residents of Lhasa, including monks and religious figures, as praising Beijing's choice.

But the Dalai Lama's statement declared that wall posters in Lhasa and Shigatse "are appearing with increasing frequency denouncing the Chinese imposition of a rival Panchen Lama on the Tibetan people."

Chinese authorities have responded by

imposing a curfew in Lhasa, the Tibetan capital, and Shigatse, traditional seat of the Panchen Lama, heightening military alertness and unleashing harsh rhetoric reminiscent of the chaotic days of the Cultural Revolution, it added.

The statement said both parents of the boy chosen by Beijing were Nagchu district officials and Communist Party members. To enter the party, a person must be an atheist, it said.

China asserted sovereignty over Tibet after its 1949 Communist takeover, sending troops to purge Tibetan "feudalism" and install socialism.

China maintains it has the final say over senior lamas under a 1792 agreement with the imperial Qing dynasty. Tibetan exiles say the pact was with the occupying Manchus, who were toppled in 1911.

Meanwhile, authorities in the central Chinese city of Xian have seized pirated CD-ROMs of the movie "Little Buddha" during a recent raid, a police spokesman said on Thursday. "Little Buddha," directed by Bernardo Bertolucci, tells the story of an American boy sought as a reincarnation of a Tibetan lama. China has banned the movie because it promoted the idea of splitting Tibet from China, the official Legal Daily said. (Reuters, AP)

## New Drug For Greek Leader

The Associated Press

ATHENS — A leading British heart transplant surgeon arrived here Thursday with an experimental kidney drug that doctors may use to treat Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu.

Magdi Yacoub, who performed heart surgery on Mr. Papandreu in 1983, will join the team of more than 15 doctors who are treating the 76-year-old leader. Doctors said Mr. Papandreu was in slightly better than critical condition and was on life-support for a third day at the Onassis Cardiac Surgery Center.

The experimental kidney drug that Dr. Yacoub brought is a diuretic that would help Mr. Papandreu's kidneys clean his blood. Dr. Yacoub has been testing the drug on patients in England.

## At Least 17 Killed in Kabul As Market District Is Shelled

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KABUL — At least 17 persons were killed and 26 wounded when artillery rounds landed in a busy market district in central Kabul on Thursday, witnesses and hospital sources said.

Afghan authorities blamed the rebel Islamic Taliban militia for the shelling. The Taliban are fighting to oust President Burhanuddin Rabbani and install Islamic rule throughout Afghanistan.

The shelling followed a government victory Tuesday in which Taliban militia were forced about 20 kilometers (12 miles) back on a front-southeast of Kabul.

The Taliban, however, are still within rocket and shelling range of the city from the southern side, a government spokesman said.

Merchants in Kabul showed six craters that they said had been made by rockets that struck a district around the city's central mosque in mid-morning.

One rocket landed in the mosque courtyard, wounding two men who had been preparing to study the Koran, the Muslim holy book, while another exploded in a nearby street, killing at least four persons, witnesses said. Another rocket was said to have killed two shopkeepers in an enclosed courtyard, and another was reported to have died when a rocket landed in an alley.

"The Taliban did this," said Jawed, a student living in the area. "How can they claim to be Muslims when they do this sort of thing? All the

victims are just poor people trying to survive. There is no military post or state institution here."

Another resident was equally angry. Speaking of the Taliban, Ahmadullah said, "They are the enemy of the people, not the enemy of the soldiers." Pointing at the wreckage of his handcart, which was destroyed by the rocket attack, he added, "If they can't fire on the front lines, they fire on civilians."

The shelling Thursday was the latest in a succession of Taliban rocket and air attacks on Kabul that have killed about 100 civilians in recent weeks, a government spokesman said. On Sunday, at least 39 persons were killed and 140 wounded in an air raid on Kabul.

Taliban spokesmen could not be reached immediately for comment on the latest attack. Their forces remain entrenched in hills south and southwest of the city as winter sets in, and front lines around the Afghan capital were relatively quiet Thursday apart from sporadic shelling.

Western governments are growing concerned with the increased fighting and around Kabul, where civilians are often caught in the crossfire.

The Clinton administration deplored this week what it termed the "senseless violence" in Afghanistan and urged other countries to stop arming factions. In a similar message, the United Nations secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, called for an end to hostilities around Kabul. (Reuters, AP)

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## Sri Lanka Captures Half of Rebel Town

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

COLOMBO — The Sri Lankan Army has captured more than half of Jaffna town and will bring the entire rebel stronghold under its control in a "couple of days," a military spokesman, Brigadier Sarath Munasinghe, said Thursday.

"Give us a couple more days, this Jaffna town will be entirely ours. There's no doubt about that," Brigadier Munasinghe said in Colombo.

As of Wednesday, we had captured more than half of Jaffna town," Brigadier Munasinghe added.

He said the military still had to take control of the town's southwestern area, considered its center. "Rebels are offering resistance from the southwestern side," he added.

Rebel radio on Thursday reported heavy fighting around the Columbuturai, Ariyalai, Nallur and Kandamadam suburbs of

Jaffna, saying the Tigers had slowed the army's advance.

Rebel radio, monitored in the government-held town of Vavuniya, said the Tigers had handed over six soldiers to the International Committee of the Red Cross at Point Pedro in the Jaffna Peninsula on Wednesday.

The six freed soldiers arrived in Trincomalee on Thursday morning and were whisked away by the military to a naval hospital, official sources in Trincomalee said.

The rebel radio said three of the men had surrendered to rebels during the current fighting in Jaffna and in Mannar in the northwest.

In what appeared to be a return gesture, the army freed eight Tamil detainees at the Palaly air base in the Jaffna Peninsula and handed them over to the Red Cross, which took them to rebel-held Point Pedro. (Reuters, AFP)

## Dinesh Singh, 70, Dies, Former Indian Minister

Reuters

NEW DELHI — Dinesh Singh, a minister without portfolio in the cabinet of India's prime minister, P.V. Narasimha Rao, died Thursday after a prolonged illness, domestic news agencies said. He was 70.

Mr. Singh's public career spanned four decades. He began his government career as an aide to independent India's first prime minister, Jawaharlal Nehru.

The Press Trust of India said Mr. Singh, known to close friends as "Raja," never fully recovered from a paralytic attack that had forced him to step down as foreign minister in February.

He began his diplomatic career in 1953, serving in London and Paris. A longtime loyalist of the Nehru-Gandhi family that has dominated Indian politics after independence, Mr. Singh was elected to the lower house of Parliament in 1957 and later served in the foreign, commerce and industrial development ministries.

Joseph Youngerman, 89, 70 Years in Hollywood

LOS ANGELES (NYT) — Joseph Youngerman, 89, a one-time Hollywood prop man who became an assistant director of a string of acclaimed movies and then built the directors' union into an industry force, died Nov. 22 in Los Angeles, where he lived.

For more than 70 years in Hollywood, Mr. Youngerman had two virtually distinct careers. Beginning at Paramount in 1926, he rose from assistant prop man to head of backlot oper-

ations after working as assistant director on nearly 100 movies.

For all his movie credits, Mr. Youngerman, who also directed a series of films for the Signal Corps in World War II, was said to be proudest of his work as executive secretary of what became the Directors Guild of America, a union he built from a loose association of 900 movie directors and assistant directors in 1950 into what is now a 10,000-member industry giant.

Joseph M. Fox, 69, Random House Editor

NEW YORK (NYT) — Joseph M. Fox, 69, one of the most accomplished and independent senior editors at Random House, died Wednesday of cardiac arrest at his office in New York.

Mr. Fox, a tall, broad man with a bearlike shamble, was known as a gentlemanly raconteur and passionate backgammon player. He became a well-loved figure at Random House, where he spent 35 years editing some of the house's star writers, among them Truman Capote, Fran Lebowitz, John Irving, Philip Roth, Ralph Ellison, Anthony Lewis, Peter Matthiessen, Mark Salzman and Martin Cruz Smith.

"He was an absolutely astute line editor," said Mr. Smith, who worked on five books with Mr. Fox. "He was wonderful."

"He took such infinite care over every word. He tried to get the rhythm of each individual writer, like he was 'learning a musical score,'" Mr. Smith said.

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## INTERNATIONAL

## African Circus or a Sideshow?

By Donald G. McNeil Jr.  
New York Times Service

**HARARE, Zimbabwe** — The official logo of the Akef Egyptian Circus is the face of a large lion. But in Zimbabwe, it was the punched face of a tiny 60-year-old woman that stuck in the public mind.

Stella Killick's black eye, portrayed all over the daily papers after she and other employees of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals tried to seize three dying pythons, probably did more than anything else to get the Akef family's circus ousted from Zimbabwe.

Animal rights activists who

have been following the five-year African odyssey of the circus say it is not really a circus at all. Its dog-and-pony acts, contortionists and acrobats, they insist, are just a front for its real business: smuggling endangered species.

They believe the circus is a link through which chimpanzees, pythons, falcons, gray parrots and perhaps even lion cubs make their way from the central African jungle to the private zoos of Saudi Arabia or the laboratories of the United States and Europe.

Trading in endangered species is outlawed under a treaty signed by 126 countries, including most in Africa. But

because many obscure frontier posts are manned by untrained or bribable officials, smuggling goes on from Cape Town to Cairo.

Even for a circus, the Akef caravan is a bit bizarre. Most circuses hustle from town to town to sell as many tickets as possible. But the Akef circus moves desultorily. It arrived in Zimbabwe in May, gave sparsely attended performances in July and August, and left early in November.

"They're obviously not making money as a circus," said Steve Thompson, chairman of the Chimfunshi Wildlife Orphanage Trust, which has a chimpanzee refuge in Zambia.

The route of the circus took it through Djibouti, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia and Malawi — dirt-poor countries, where few people can afford circus tickets, that are rich in animals and scarce in sophisticated policing techniques.

According to a Zimbabwean veterinarian who shadowed the long train trip to the border, a Mozambican guard waved the circus through without even checking whether its dogs, lions and tigers had up-to-date rabies shots.

At other borders, officials at least count the animals or demand inoculation certificates. By following this paper trail, animal-protection groups have compiled a dossier that they say documents the circus's real activity.

Mr. Akef arrived in Uganda with five pythons, said Meryl Harrison, director of the Zimbabwe Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. "Then he had two. He arrived in Kenya with seven. He arrived in Zambia with six, then had two. He arrived in Zimbabwe with four. They're either all dying, or he's flogging them off to buyers."

The number of lions in the circus has been as high as 10 and as low as six; endangered African gray parrots have gone from nine to zero.

Wildlife activists have particularly concentrated on the smuggling of chimpanzees.

The poacher who captures a chimpanzee earns about \$50, Mr. Thompson said. By the time it reaches the Middle East or Europe, the market price is \$40,000 or more.

A 150-pound adult can tear a man apart, so poachers take only babies — by shooting the nursing mother out of the tree. If the baby survives the buckshot and the fall, the whole family group may attack to rescue it, and the poachers will shoot them all.

For every baby captured, the Jane Goodall Institute estimates, 10 adults are killed. Chimps normally breed every five years.

The Akef Circus left Egypt in 1990 with two chimpanzees. The authorities have seized six chimpanzees with the circus although circus officials deny any involvement with chimpanzees or smuggling.



President Aristide meeting foreign correspondents Thursday, confirming he would step down at his term's end.

Aristide Rules Out New Presidential Race  
He Sees Tide of 'Boat People' if Western Aid Is Not SentBy Douglas Farah  
Washington Post Service

**PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti** — President Jean-Bertrand Aristide firmly shut the door Thursday on remaining in office past his constitutionally mandated term, and he warned that if international economic aid was cut the United States would face an increased tide of fleeing "boat people."

Mr. Aristide, who had recently appeared to hint that he would step down as scheduled next Feb. 7, told a group of foreign reporters that he had been misunderstood, and that a presidential election would be held as scheduled on Dec. 17.

His handpicked successor, René Préval, is widely expected to win an easy victory in the 14-candidate field. Mr. Aristide, who is expected to seek re-election in five years, said only that he would have plenty of time to think about his future.

The president, speaking in his private office, said he had not directly confronted his most fervent followers, who have demanded he stay in office three more years in order not to polarize the nation. But he said he had never intended to co-opt the idea he would stay on.

Mr. Aristide, Haiti's first democratically elected president, took office Feb. 7, 1991, and was overthrown in a military coup seven months later. He returned to Haiti on

Oct. 15, 1994, following the occupation of the nation by 20,000 U.S. troops. Mr. Aristide, who remains tremendously popular, was under great pressure to stay in office to make up for the three years of exile.

The president also defended a fiery Nov. 11 speech that many people here, especially in the business community, interpreted as a call for his followers to take to the streets. He said all he asked them to do was accompany the police on searches for illegal weapons, and to provide information to the authorities, to end the killings.

The president stressed that he understood the need for political tranquility, where "the rich can have stability, which is essential to investment, and the poor can work, so it benefits both."

Mr. Aristide said the fact that more than 1,000 Haitian refugees had been picked up at sea by the U.S. Coast Guard in the last week, more than the total for the previous 12 months, was a "warning sign" that the international community should not slacken the flow of foreign aid.

Because of the lack of economic reforms, the United States is withholding \$4.6 million in economic aid, and about \$45 million in loans from the World Bank and International Monetary Fund have not been disbursed.

"People are leaving despite the peaceful climate because they do not have jobs that will give them food," Mr. Aristide said.

"On the one side our friends are urging us to do things, and on the other hand they hold up money that could be used to create jobs and keep people here. They need to be consistent."

The president said his government was not consulted when the United States repatriated the refugees, even though there is no longer a treaty between the two nations allowing for forced repatriation. He said the repatriations were "illegal," but said his government would continue to accept them for the time being.

The president conceded that his promises to international lending agencies to privatize nine of the nation's state-owned industries had not gone as fast as expected, but he said it was unfair to expect a nation emerging from decades of dictatorship and military rule to move more quickly.

"After 200 years, we have so many poor people doing their best to survive," he said. "We are still living in misery, and trying to move from misery to poverty with dignity. Mr. Aristide said that privatization was tied to both Haiti's and the international community's meeting "all the conditions on both sides."

This meant, he said, that while Haiti was committed to privatization, the international community must be committed to dismantling the former military, and helping to establish a functioning judicial system.

First 'Super Planet' Viewed  
Hot and Dense Object Orbits a StarBy Kathy Sawyer  
Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — Astronomers have photographed a "super planet," an object never before seen, which looks like a hotter, denser version of Jupiter and is orbiting a nearby star 19 light years from Earth just below the constellation Orion.

This is the most planet-like body, and the faintest object of any kind, ever photographed around a star other than the sun, scientists said Wednesday in announcing the discovery. They said that the images, along with what they termed an astonishing analysis of the object's chemical composition, would greatly speed the intensifying search for Earth-like planets and other dim objects around stars.

The quest for planets around stars other than the sun has become one of the hottest pursuits in science, bound up with the question of whether life exists elsewhere in the universe. Only in the last few years have new technologies made it possible for astronomers to detect small, dim, distant objects awash in the dazzling light of a parent star.

In early 1994, astronomers reported the first irrefutable evidence of planets around a star outside the solar system and, earlier this year, confirmed a second planetary system. But in those two cases, the observers used indirect methods — measuring wobbles caused by gravitational interactions — rather than direct visual images.

"A picture is worth 1,000 papers and a spectrum is worth 10,000," said Shrinivas Kulkarni, of the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena, a member of the ob-

serving team. He was referring to the chemical composition of the object.

The new "super Jupiter" is too massive and hot to be classified as a planet, at least under the conventional definition, but it is much too small and cool to shine like a star, the researchers said. They hailed the discovery instead as the first confirmed sighting of a brown dwarf — a long-sought class of mysterious objects that, in theory, inhabit the twilight zone between a star and a planet.

However, "the difference between Jupiter and a brown dwarf is very slim," said Sam Durrance, of Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, a former astronaut and a member of the team that helped design the instruments that made the discovery possible.

The object has a mass estimated at 20 to 50 times that of Jupiter but is so dense that, like Jupiter, its diameter is about 80,000 miles. It is in an orbit about as far out from the star as Pluto is from the sun — at least 4 billion miles.

It glows a dim, dull red at temperatures no more than 1,700 degrees Fahrenheit, the researchers said, pointing out that Jupiter is about 260 degrees Fahrenheit. The object's chemical signature, rich in methane, is "astonishingly like that of a gas giant planet" such as Jupiter or Saturn, Mr. Kulkarni said.

The signature of methane, which looks like a series of yellow "Ls" on a graph, produced gasps when it was revealed to an audience of astronomers in Florence recently, he said.

Methane gas is not present in stars, but is abundant in Jupiter and other outer planets of the solar system. It can exist only at relatively cool, unstarlike temperatures and has never before been found in any extrasolar object.

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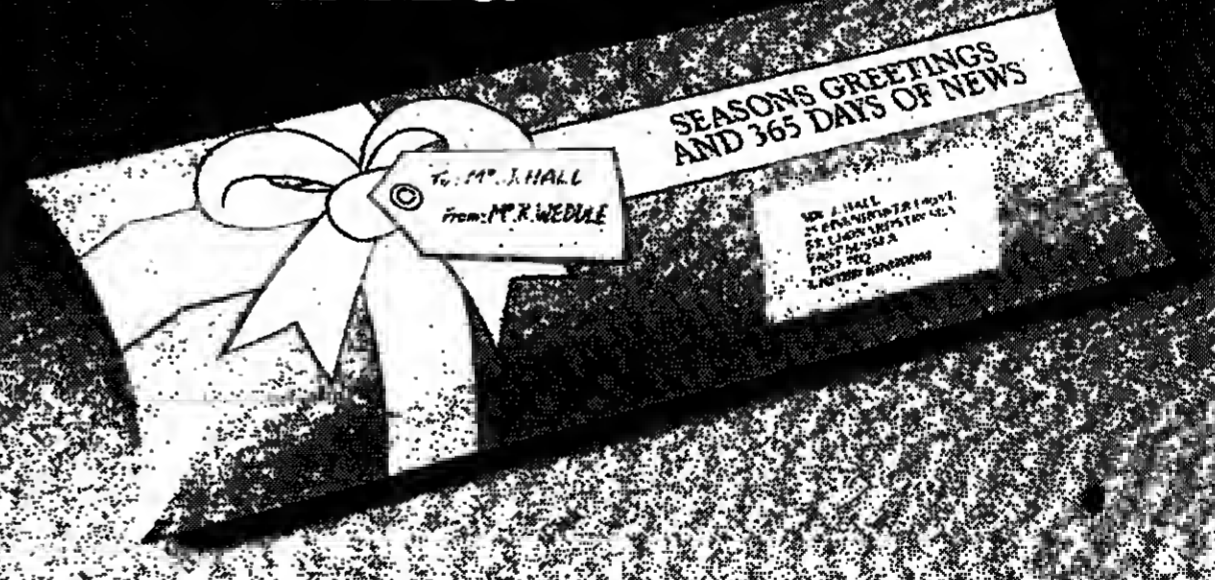
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هكمان النحل

## INTERNATIONAL

# Pentagon Is Worried About Foreign Islamic 'Terrorists' in Bosnia

By Dana Priest  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — As they plan for the U.S. involvement in the NATO peace force in Bosnia, Pentagon officials are worrying about the threat posed by several hundred non-Bosnian Islamic fighters in the region that the U.S. military will control.

While land mines, bad roads, soupy weather and disgruntled rogue paramilitary groups are also listed as likely hazards for Western troops, it is these freelance groups of religious zealots that particularly haunt military planners.

U.S. officials call them "hard-core ter-

rorists." Some American officials said they believed some of those Muslims were the ones who killed an American civilian working for the United Nations on Nov. 19 in the northern city of Tuzla, where the U.S. headquarters is to be based.

Calling the Muslims "very brave fighters," one Defense Department analyst said: "They have taken large casualties. They have taken on some important operations and are willing to take some tough action."

They are, in short, the men willing to take part in suicide attacks against Western soldiers. And there is no obvious way to make them leave the region.

Defense officials estimate that throughout Bosnia, there are "a couple of thousand" fighters from Islamic countries — including Afghanistan, Algeria, Egypt, Iran, Libya, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia — who have fought with the army of the Muslim-led Bosnian government against separatist Serbs.

Many of the foreign Muslims are based around Tuzla, which is to become the headquarters for the area to be controlled by the Americans.

Many also operate from three towns near Zenica, which is likely to define the southern border of the U.S. sector.

The foreign Muslim groups usually car-

ry only small arms and anti-tank weapons. Some, like the Iranians, are organized into their own brigades. Others have been integrated into the regular armed forces and paramilitary groups.

Within the last several weeks, non-Bosnian Islamic troops have stepped up attacks on Western troops and civilians. They fired a rocket-propelled grenade at one UN vehicle and attacked several others with small arms fire.

Also recently, British soldiers who are part of the UN peacekeeping mission killed a member of one Islamic group who they said pulled a pistol on them. Shortly afterward, the group retaliated by killing an

American UN worker, William Jefferson, 43, of Camden, New Jersey, whom they mistook for a Briton, defense analysts said. The Bosnian government told United Nations officials they had captured and killed the three Islamic soldiers involved.

Although the peace accord initiated in Dayton, Ohio, last week calls for all foreign fighters, including mercenaries and trainers, to leave Bosnia, military officials acknowledge that they have little hope that any of the parties can, or are willing, to persuade these Islamic groups to leave. The Bosnian government has given them tacit approval to operate in their territory because they are good fighters.

"There are certain elements of the Bosnian government who don't want to separate themselves from these particular elements," said the military analyst, who spoke on the condition of anonymity. "They will find a way of hiding these elements, to merge them into" the regular armed forces.

A civilian who has worked with the Bosnian government said the United States is trying to "put some heat" on Turkey, Saudi Arabia and other countries with some financial influence over the groups, to make them leave.

"These guys are mean," he said. "You've got to control them."

## U.S. Pledges Sarajevo Reunification Peace Accord Won't Be Altered to Placate Serbs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Sarajevo will be reunited despite Bosnian Serb opposition, according to the head of an American diplomatic team that came to Bosnia on Thursday to discuss the U.S.-brokered peace accord.

American military officers in northern Bosnia, meanwhile, spent the day working out how to set up operations for thousands of U.S. peacekeeping troops arriving within weeks to replace UN peacekeepers.

In New York, the United Nations Security Council voted unanimously Thursday to withdraw the last UN peacekeepers from the Balkan nation by Jan. 31. The move signals a formal end to the UN's 3½-year mission in Bosnia.

The council, also agreed to pull its peacekeepers from Croatia by Jan. 15. Croatia had

demanding an end to the UN mission and had asked that Russian and Belgian peacekeepers stationed in eastern Slavonia, an area controlled by rebel Serbs, be given a new mandate as an international force.

The U.S. diplomatic team in Sarajevo was led by Chris Hill, a deputy to Richard C. Holbrooke, a key figure in negotiating a peace agreement between the warring factions in Dayton, Ohio, last week. The agreement is to be signed in Paris on Dec. 14.

"What is in the Dayton agreement is final, it will not be renegotiated, absolutely," he said.

Bosnian Serbs have been demanding renegotiation of divided Sarajevo, which is to be unified under control of the Muslim-led government.

The European Union mediator, Carl Bildt, said that the

Bosnian government must give the Serbs assurances about their safety to encourage them to stay in the city, but without any changes to the Dayton accord.

Mr. Bildt was asked by reporters to comment on a letter from President Jacques Chirac of France to President Bill Clinton saying the Serbs who are to come under control of the Bosnian government must be given safety guarantees.

"I think it's important to give such assurances and they should primarily be given by the Bosnian government," said Mr. Bildt, who was in Bonn to brief Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel on a fact-finding mission to Bosnia.

"If there's a mass movement of people out of Sarajevo, that would be a failure, primarily for the Bosnian government, because they would not have succeeded in getting the confi-

dence of the Serbs," Mr. Bildt added.

Bosnian Serb leaders have said they would be in mortal danger if areas of the city where they live came under control of the Bosnian central government.

In an effort to cement the peace, Russia and Bosnia-Herzegovina established diplomatic ties Thursday. Yakov Gerasimov, a Russian diplomat, arrived in Sarajevo and handed over his credentials at the Bosnian Foreign Ministry. Russia's action was symbolically important because Moscow has traditionally been a Serb ally.

There were these other developments Thursday: France issued an implicit warning that two French airmen believed held by Bosnian Serbs must be freed before the Bosnian peace is signed.

"Regarding the Paris conference and our pilots, I want to remind the authorities concerned that they know what we expect of them," Foreign Minister Hervé de Charette said. "They know our determination and we expect commitments to be heeded."

Bosnia and Greece established diplomatic relations. Greece has been regarded as an ally of the Bosnian Serbs.

Slovenia recognized rump Yugoslavia and proposed that the two countries establish diplomatic relations.

(AP, Reuters)

## BOSNIA: Dole Backs Deployment of U.S. Troops

Continued from Page 1

The committee chairman, Representative Benjamin Gilman, Republican of New York, said many of the details of the mission remained unclear, particularly about how it would end. "There appears to be an exit date," he said, "but not an exit strategy."

Most Democrats, however, expressed strong support. "This is a global crisis in which

we must act responsibly as a nation," said Representative Tom Lantos of California.

And one Republican, Representative Jim Leach of Iowa, said that it seemed clear that "except for the second-guessing, the arguments are largely over."

President Bill Clinton does not require congressional support to send troops but hopes for a nonbinding vote of support. Parties to the peace agreement

are expected to sign it formally Dec. 14 in Paris.

Mr. Christopher, who helped broker the agreement in Dayton, Ohio, in three weeks of difficult negotiations, set out the rationale for an American role while Mr. Perry and General Shalikashvili filled in details of the specific mission and challenges facing U.S. troops.

"Peace in this part of Europe matters to the United States," Mr. Christopher said, "because Europe matters to the United States."

He said there was a real chance of war spreading if the peace was not enforced in the region. "If we don't take this opportunity we now have for peace," he said, "we could be faced with the prospect of an action far costlier and far more dangerous than anything that is contemplated now."

The current debate, he said, was "an acid test" of U.S. leadership. "If this country does not follow through on the initiative we've taken, no country will follow us — not in Europe, not in the Middle East, not in Asia, not anywhere."

Mr. Christopher said that while the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and other forces would provide two-thirds of the 60,000-man force, the peace plan would collapse without the American contribution. "We're the core of NATO's strength and resolve," he said. "The alliance simply cannot undertake what would be the largest mission in its history if we do not do our share."

The administration presented cost estimates for the operation that were considerably higher than those offered earlier. Mr. Perry said the Pentagon expected costs of around \$2 billion.

## Officials Block Swiss Accounts Tied to Mexico

Reuters

GENEVA — Swiss authorities were reported Thursday to have blocked bank accounts in an inquiry into a drugs and money-laundering scheme alleged to be linked to the brother of former President Carlos Salinas Gortari of Mexico.

The Geneva weekly L'Hebdo said that a dozen bank accounts, containing a total of more than 100 million Swiss francs (\$90 million), had been blocked. Paulina Castanon, the wife of Raúl Salinas, elder brother of the former president, and her own brother Antonio were arrested in Geneva on Nov. 15.

Mexican authorities say that she tried to withdraw \$84 million from a Geneva bank where her husband allegedly held an account under a false name. She and her brother have not been formally charged.



An Israeli soldier restraining a stone-throwing Palestinian on Thursday in Nablus.

## ISRAEL: Attacks by Palestinians Raise Tensions on the West Bank

Continued from Page 1

tween Israeli and Palestinian officials, the two Israelis were released, and Mr. Zakareiah was allowed to surrender to Palestinian authorities who said they would take him back to Jericho. The Palestinian officials also said they had arrested the Black Panthers responsible for the kidnapping.

Later in the evening, a military patrol accompanying a bus of Israeli settlers to the west of Jenin was fired on, and Israeli radio said two Israeli soldiers were slightly wounded.

In Nablus, a Palestinian city still under Israeli control, Palestinian demonstrators went to the streets in commemoration

of the sixth anniversary of the killing of four Black Panther leaders by the Israelis, pelting Israeli patrols with rocks.

The Israelis opened fire in response, and 18 Palestinians were reported injured, two seriously. The clashes lasted four hours.

The clashes in Jenin and Nablus were certain to be used by critics of the peace agreements as evidence of the dangers to security posed by the Israeli withdrawals. But both Israeli and Palestinian officials have anticipated that the disengagement will not always go peacefully, as militants on both sides test the agreements.

Israeli forces were also active in southern Lebanon, rocketing suspected guerrilla targets

for the third day in a row in retaliation for rockets fired into northern Israel by guerrillas of the Hezbollah.

There were no immediate reports of casualties or damage.

**Medical Evidence**

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin may have had a better chance of surviving had he arrived at a hospital sooner, but probably would have died anyway, the hospital director testified Thursday. The Associated Press reported from Jerusalem.

Mr. Rabin was in very grave condition when he was rushed to Ichilov Hospital after being struck by two assassin's bullets and did not have a pulse, Gabi

Barabash told a government-appointed commission investigating the murder.

"There is the question of what if they had opened up a micro-direct route," Dr. Barabash said. "The fact that we managed to revive him leaves that question open."

The hospital is less than a half-mile from the Tel Aviv square where Mr. Rabin was shot on Nov. 4 — but the direct route was blocked by thousands of people pouring out of the peace rally where Mr. Rabin had appeared moments earlier.

Mr. Rabin's driver was forced to take a route almost three times longer, and was stopped at a police roadblock on the way.

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## MODELS: Does Life Imitate Movies? Psychologists Cite the Evidence

Continued from Page 1

unbalanced individual," said Jack Valenti, the president of the Motion Picture Association of America, which assigns films letter ratings based on the levels of sex and violence.

Mr. Valenti argued that the attacks on filmmakers reflected a misplaced anger at violence whose causes lie not on the screen but in the streets.

"People are frustrated, and movies and television are the easy target," he said. "Cut every TV cord and darken every theater, some people seem to think, and the surly streets will

become tranquil." Filmmakers have traditionally defended violent films as a reflection of, or a commentary on, a violent society. They have been quick to accept the idea of cinema as a powerful force for shaping ideas and behavior, but only for the good.

The idea that the force might cut two ways does not sell very well in Los Angeles, despite a mountain of evidence by psychologists suggesting that violent images may indeed incline the mind to violent acts.

Executives at Columbia Pictures, distributors of "Money Train," refused to discuss the

film or the issue of violence in the movies. A studio statement expressed dismay at the subway crime, and its two stars, Woody Harrelson and Wesley Snipes, issued statements expressing sorrow for the clerk, Harry Kaufman, and hopes for his recovery.

Mr. Kaufman, 50, is in critical condition with third-degree burns over much of his body. Defenders of the film say that the practice of ignoring token booths did not originate with the film but actually took place in New York several times in the late 1980s.

The transfer of violence from the screen to real life does not surprise psychologists. "Screen violence should be looked at as a risk factor, like cigarettes," said Dr. Leonard Berkowitz, a professor emeritus of psychology at the University of Wisconsin.

"In an audience of about a million, perhaps 50 people will act violently who would not otherwise have done so, and the more exciting the violence, the more graphically portrayed, the

more likely it will be to have an effect," Dr. Berkowitz and others who have studied the relationship between violence on the screen and violent impulses or behavior in viewers say the connection has been well established.

"What we found, pretty consistently in work over a 10-year period, is that if you depict scenes of gross violence to people and subsequently give them reason to be aggressive, provoke them in some way, they respond more aggressively than people who haven't been exposed to the material," said Russell Geen, a professor of psychology at the University of Missouri.

Albert Bandura, a professor of psychology at Stanford University, studied the effects of a 1966 film, "The Doomsday Flight," in which an extortionist placed an altitude-sensitive bomb aboard an airplane and set it to go off if the plane descended below 5,000 feet. He found that in nearly every country where the film was shown, it immediately inspired copycat crimes, some of them successful.

## 2 More Slain in Algiers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ALGIERS — Fundamentalist gunmen killed two Lithuanian seamen and wounded a third in central Algiers on Thursday, officials said, bringing to 107 the number of foreigners killed by militants since September 1992.

The killings, and that of a general on Monday, mark a return to violence after a period of relative calm following the Nov. 16 election easily won by

President Liamine Zeroual.

No one claimed immediate responsibility for the Thursday attack, but officials said it appeared to be the work of the same four commanders who assassinated General Mohammed Boutighane, 59, commander of the Algerian Coast Guard, on Monday.

He was the highest ranking military officer killed since the civil war began more than three years ago. (AP, Reuters)

# Rwandans Will Permit UN Troops To Stay On

## King Hospitalized For Routine Tests, Saudi Court Says

The Saudi court did not disclose whether the king was ill. The Economist magazine described him earlier this month as being in poor health.



charges of fraud. Mr. Mubarak's party "does not need to interfere whatsoever," he said. "It is the biggest, most popular party."

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63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9LP. Telephone: (44 171) 836 4802. Facsimile: (44 171) 836 0717

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## EDITORIALS/OPINION

## Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## Pushing for Irish Peace

The agreement announced in London on Tuesday by Prime Ministers John Bruton of Ireland and John Major of Britain provides a welcome nudge to the peace effort in Northern Ireland. That drive was dangerously stalled until Bill Clinton's visit to London and Belfast "concentrated the mind," as Mr. Major put it, and the British and Irish governments tried to break the deadlock. They fell well short of a breakthrough, but the agreement should keep the parties engaged.

In an atmosphere in which political rivalries have long been expressed through violence, the 15-month ceasefire in Northern Ireland has left nationalists and Unionists searching uneasily for a way to pursue their goals through a political process. The institutions for doing so were long ago destroyed. By setting up interim talks, and leaving the agenda completely open, the agreement sustains some momentum toward peace and reduces the temptation to resort again to violence.

The main impediment to direct negotiation among all the parties remains unresolved, namely Britain's unresolvable insistence that the Irish Republican Army surrender some of its weapons before talks can begin. But the agreement

does create a mechanism that may help untangle that issue. Mr. Major and Mr. Bruton agreed to establish a long-discussed international commission on disarmament of the paramilitary groups.

The commission will be headed by former U.S. Senator George Mitchell, a man trusted by all sides, and two other members not yet chosen, one Canadian and the other from a Scandinavian country. While the recommendations of the commission will not be binding, Mr. Mitchell may be able to come up with a compromise approach that will satisfy the British while not humiliating the IRA. The prospects for peace will waver without some resolution of the arms issue.

Perhaps the most encouraging development is that the British and Irish governments are acting together again on Northern Ireland, after a dangerous rift. Progress toward peace so far has been propelled by joint efforts of the two governments. The White House has acted constructively through the past two years, urging the parties to keep talking. While no substantive issue has yet been solved, President Clinton could mark 15 months without war in Northern Ireland as he visited Belfast on Thursday.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Lobby Reform, Really

Remarkably, this session of the U.S. Congress is turning out to be quite productive on matters of political reform. On Wednesday the House of Representatives unanimously passed a bill closing many of the loopholes that have made America's laws on lobbying registration something of a joke.

More important, the House resisted one attempt after another to burden the bill with side amendments that would have forced the bill into a House-Senate conference, there to be delayed and delayed and probably smothered. On this issue, that has been the pattern in the past. By instead passing a clean bill that has already cleared the Senate, and that also has President Bill Clinton's support, the House took a real and not simply symbolic step toward better government.

What is going on in this Congress needs to be contrasted with what happened in the last one. The Democrats were, in theory, committed to a series of reform measures. But serious reforms of gift rules, lobbying laws and campaign financing all got hung up in wrangling between the two houses of Congress—and ultimately by the Democrats' failure to take these issues seriously enough. It should also be said that the Republicans, too, in the minority, did all they could to block action, not wanting the Democrats to build a record on reform that might be electorally helpful.

In this Congress, several things are different. The leadership itself has not been all that hot for any of these reform measures, but a large and critical minority

within the Republican caucus has learned a lot of lessons from past Democratic failures and has insisted on pushing these issues to the fore, with people often risking their standing with the leadership to get the job done.

In this case, their leader was Representative Charles Canady, Republican of Florida, who pressed hard to defeat even those amendments that he favored in principle, because he knew that they could doom the overall lobby reform project. On vote after vote, the Republican reformers stood strong and won.

The Democrats have also learned some lessons, making sure that this time the bulk of their members were clearly on the reform side, and letting their leading reformist voices—notably Representatives John Bryant of Texas and Barney Frank of Massachusetts—carry the issue.

Closing these lobbying loopholes is no trivial or technical matter. As Jim Drinkard of The Associated Press noted, those who escaped having to register as lobbyists included a lawyer for the Cali drug cartel who was lobbying Congress on issues relating to criminal extradition. A more prosaic case involved manufacturers of foreign vehicles who were trying to overturn a tariff decision; of the 48 lobbyists who worked the issue, only six were registered.

There is no point in having a law to let the American public know what lobbyists are up to if it is that ineffective. Now the law will finally mean what it says and do what it claims.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## No One Rescued Her

On Wednesday last week, the day before Thanksgiving, 6-year-old Elisa Izquierdo was murdered in a Brooklyn apartment, allegedly by her mother Awilda Lopez. She had been severely beaten and abused over a long period of time, but the immediate cause of death was a brain hemorrhage, which occurred after her head was slammed repeatedly against a cement wall. It is unbearably sad that this death occurred. It could hardly have come as a surprise to various neighbors, family members, school officials and social workers in New York City, since there had been many indications that disaster was imminent.

Elisa was born to a crack-addicted mother. In spite of an attempt by her deceased father's cousin to adopt the child, in spite of testimony from the child's school in support of that placement and in spite of her mother's record of addiction and neglect of her other children, Elisa was placed in her mother's custody. There followed court orders to supervise the family, repeated calls from her own school to child welfare authorities about her abused condition, and reports from neighbors to police about the family. But nothing was done to save the child.

It is difficult for most adults even to imagine the horror that some children endure within their own families. As this case demonstrates, some families are that in name only. The presumption of fitness to care for children simply because of a biological relationship is too much of a stretch. At the first sign of serious abuse, and there were many signs in Elisa's

case, the government's response should be swift and sustained, including, if necessary, removing children to a place where they cannot be harmed.

Meanwhile, every person in a position of responsibility for this child's welfare who failed to take necessary action should be facing up to his or her own role in what happened. Those who were "too busy" to investigate or put all the facts together, too complacent to see the warning signs, too hardened by the difficult caseloads they handle to think of threatened children as individuals, should be losing sleep over this tragedy.

Who is at fault? It is difficult to know just yet, for confidentiality laws protect the incompetent as well as the innocent and the abused. Federal law passed in 1992 mandates a prompt sharing of information among government agencies when children are at risk, although regulations to implement that law have not been published in final form. Surely no confidentiality protection should be available once a child has died.

Those whose inaction facilitated this child's murder should be held to public account. Failure on this scale should have consequences, and the fact that it does can only be helpful as a cautionary tale for others. For the terrible truth is that what happened to this child in New York—the violence, the unheeded or unacted-upon warnings, the shocking failure of a social welfare system to protect its most vulnerable charges—is neither unique nor even uncommon in other jurisdictions all around America.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## America Stepped In, and Europe Should Approve

By William Pfaff

PARIS — American policy on Bosnia has taken on that rationality and political realism which Europeans claimed in the past for themselves. The West Europeans persist in a sentimentalism about peace, war and war settlements that caused them to fail in Yugoslavia.

They object that the Dayton agreement was signed under American duress, and ratifies ethnic cleansing and national expansion by both Serbia and Croatia.

This peace settlement, unsatisfactory as it is, happens to be the only game in town. Four years after well-intentioned outsiders began looking for a settlement of the war, there is one. It incorporates major injustices as facts accomplished, but it has a serious chance to last because all three warring parties get more out of it than they would get from more war.

Radovan Karadzic's Bosnian Serb followers, particularly those in the Serbian-held part of Sarajevo, are the big losers. The latter threaten to turn Sarajevo into Beirut, but in fact are packing their bags, which is wise of them. Slobodan Milosevic, president of the new Serbia-Montenegro, has abandoned them, and would not mind were their leader, Mr. Karadzic, to be delivered to the War

Crimes Tribunal in The Hague, which has indicted him for genocide.

Mr. Karadzic and his fellow accused, General Ratko Mladic, are now obstacles not only to peace but to the future of Mr. Milosevic, who is, of course, the principal instigator of this war, but one with whom the international community is compelled to deal, unlike the highly dispensable Messrs. Karadzic and Mladic.

The Bosnian government's forces, under this agreement, will be expanded and armed. This is essential if American forces expect to leave in a year. A year reflects President Bill Clinton's electoral timetable, but is also a salutary time limit.

Richard Holbrooke was asked last week why this agreement should succeed when previous ones have failed. He answered that if one of the parties violated the agreement, "the war would resume." However, "the Yugoslavs, and particularly President Milosevic, have had it with this war." There is no serious scenario by which any party which reopens the war can expect to profit from doing so.

This has to be a self-enforcing peace.

Mutual deterrence has to function among Bosnians, Serbs and Croats. Unless the Bosnians are armed, the peace will not hold. The Europeans will go when the United States goes.

The deterrence which functioned in the Cold War can function here. It would be greatly reinforced were it backed by a threat of renewed NATO bombing in case of renewed aggression.

The European governments, which failed so spectacularly in their effort to deal with Yugoslavia, still seem unwilling to admit why they failed. There has been much semi-official criticism of the American "steamroller" in Dayton, which crushed West European as well as Balkan sensitivities, but if there had been no steamroller there would have been no peace.

The main European complaint has been that Washington used force and partisan intervention to get results. The Europeans had practiced impartiality between aggressors and victims, and had insisted upon dialogue between parties who had nothing to say to one another, until the United States provided subjects they had to talk about.

The French and British press complains that the Bosnians will be armed and

that Sarajevo has not been demilitarized. Demilitarization and conciliation are propositions that failed long ago.

The Europeans had four years to deal with this problem, and the result of their efforts all but totally discredited the notion that Western Europe is collectively capable of playing a significant role in world political affairs. I myself think that a terrible sign for the future.

Having created this agreement and forced it on the Yugoslav parties, the United States has to follow through with troops. If it does not, it forfeits its claim to continue to be taken seriously in international affairs.

The crybaby approach to whether "our boys" (elsewhere identified as professional soldiers) might be shot at in the execution of national commitments has already done massive damage to America's reputation in those countries which have taken scores of casualties among their own people serving in UN (and the private aid agencies) efforts to provide humanitarian help to the Yugoslavs. It used to be an American axiom that if you start something you finish it.

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## Free Taiwan Marches Out to Vote Under a Communist Shadow

By David Shambaugh

TAIPEI — Taiwan's voters go to the polls on Saturday to elect all members of the parliamentary Legislative Yuan.

The elections are another step forward for Taiwan's infant democracy. The voting will set the stage for the first direct presidential election, in March. President Lee Teng-hui faces a challenge from within his own Kuomintang party by former Chief Justice Lin Yang-kang and ex-Prime Minister Han Pei-tsun, as well as by the opposition Democratic Progressive Party and independent candidates. He is in for a bruising battle, but he is expected to win.

In a naked attempt to intimidate the Taiwan electorate, China's military has in recent days staged amphibious exercises and mock attacks along the mainland coast opposite Taiwan. This follows earlier Chinese exercises which simulated blockades and attacks against Taiwan, two rounds of provocative ballistic missile "tests" just 90 kilometers offshore, and vicious invective from Beijing against President Lee.

Almost all military specialists believe that Taiwan's defenses are adequate to repulse any military pressure against the island,

but such blunt pressure tactics are influencing the electorate. Non-mainstream Kuomintang candidates, who share the view of presidential and vice presidential contenders Lin Yang-kang and Han Pei-tsun that Mr. Lee's campaign to gain international recognition for Taiwan has provoked Chinese pressure and endangered the island's security, stand to gain.

So does the pro-independence DPP, from Taiwanese who resent mainland saber-rattling. The Kuomintang is expected to keep a majority of the 164 seats in the Legislative Yuan. But if the challenge from Mr. Lin and Mr. Han splits the party for a second time in two years, its majority would be shattered.

A political stalemate would result, and the ruling party would be forced into an uncomfortable coalition that would have difficulty governing. Since Taiwan's constitution does not allow for the dissolution of Parliament when stalemate occurs, a dangerous gridlock could result.

Taiwan's proliferating political parties have canvassed at the grass roots and mobilized a wide

range of citizens into the political process. Civil society has taken root. Vote-buying and money politics are still a problem, but not nearly as severe as before.

The Parliament has the image abroad of a bawling barroom, but in fact it has accomplished much since it was first directly elected in 1992. It has brought the once all-powerful government and ruling Kuomintang to heel, making its budgets and behavior accountable. It has promulgated new legislation on a range of public policy and quality of life issues.

Much credit is also due to President Lee. He abolished martial law and the dreaded security apparatus that enforced it; brought the military under civilian control; revised the constitution to stimulate checks and balances; instituted direct elections at all levels of government; redefined sovereignty to represent only territories that the Taiwan government actually controls (instead of the fiction of claiming the mainland); legitimized opposition parties; increased the percentage of native Taiwanese in the Kuomintang while retiring mainlanders who

came to the island in 1949; initiated a wide variety of exchanges with China; and campaigned for greater international recognition for the 21 million citizens of what is officially described as the Republic of China on Taiwan.

Mr. Lee's government now speaks of a divided nation, and on this basis argues that, like the two Koreas or (formerly) Germany, Taiwan deserves a seat in the United Nations and other international organizations. However, since 1949 China's leaders have maintained that Taiwan is a renegade province that must be returned to the "motherland," by force if necessary.

Polls indicate that roughly one-fourth of the electorate favor reunification with the mainland, another quarter support full independence and the remaining 50 percent favor the status quo.

Since 1895, when it was colonized by Japan, Taiwan has been under the formal rule of the mainland for only four years, from 1945 to 1949. Given the free and dynamic society that has evolved on the island, it is understandable that residents do not want reunification under the rule of the Chinese Communist Party.

Beijing has watched trends in Taiwan warily in recent years, believing that the island was creeping toward de jure independence. Taiwan's campaign to re-enter the United Nations and its increasing success in sending high-ranking leaders on "unofficial" visits to foreign countries have fueled these fears.

In the months before the presidential election, political and military pressure from the mainland will likely be intensified to deter independence sentiments and coerce the island to come to an agreement on China's terms.

Taiwan's trade with the mainland reached \$1.7 billion in 1994, while its investments increased to somewhere between \$20 billion and \$27 billion. For Taipei, economic interests may temper political inclinations. But the island will have to walk a fine line in its international dealings if it is not to further provoke Beijing.

The writer, reader in Chinese politics at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, and editor of *The China Quarterly*, contributed this comment to the *International Herald Tribune*.

## Today's French Are Faring Well, Most of Them, and Feeling Bad

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — How is France these days? The answer depends on what kind of monkey you are — one who doesn't see or one who doesn't hear. In this case, there is no speechless monkey.

To the eye alone, France is flourishing. Luxury shops glitter, streets are clean and lined with trees, often flowers. Well-dressed people pour into big modern buildings which change the skyline, except in lovingly preserved old parts of the city whose blackened stones are regularly sanded to keep their rosy glow.

Phones, transport, mail all work fine — except during more and more frequent strikes. Expensive restaurants are crowded.

Almost all but the poorest have a country vacation home.

True, there are crime-ridden, bleak ghettos where the angry children of immigrants prowl, unemployed. But they are tucked away in suburbs, out of sight, neither as dangerous nor dismal as American and some English ghettos.

There are a lot more beggars than there used to be. Unemployment stubbornly persists at about 12 percent, by far the most serious problem in what has become a thoroughly modern country.

But just listening, things were never so bad. It's French to complain, but there is an undercurrent

of tense dissatisfaction that makes government edgy and unsure of itself. People take to the streets with a wide variety of grievances, mostly about money and the determination to preserve the great accretion of privileges and benefits called "l'acquis social."

It isn't only the economy, which, except for the real plague of unemployment, is doing very nicely, with minimal inflation and a strongly favorable balance of trade. There is an official irritability with the rest of the world, a resentment that France is being treated with less than its due, a feeling that it shouldn't be asked

to put up with other people's slights and criticisms.

Those who pay attention to such things as diplomacy are so furious with what they consider American high-handedness in trying to end the war in Bosnia that they can hardly spare a word to be pleased at the prospect of peace. They talk of French casualties and French money to be spent in Bosnia and the Middle East — with no return on their investment.

Protests against French nuclear tests are taken as gross disloyalty from allies and madness or meanness from others. The prime minister argued that France was not isolated on the issue. Its European partners, also culpable, were isolating themselves — an echo of the proverbial old Times of London headline: "Fog Over Channel, Continent Cut Off."

Foreign diplomats in Paris have taken to consulting each other trying to figure out why France feels so annoyed, and they don't find an answer.

President Jacques Chirac gave a clue in a recent interview with Time magazine, pronouncing that "France is not an average country." Russians here see a certain similarity with their country's sense of deeply wounded pride and historic injury, although in fact all France is losing is an illusion of grandeur.

The power to support its global ambitions eroded long ago. For decades, French politicians have told the nation that it must look to

the creation of a joint European power to achieve top standing again. And indeed, for France that is as much a driving motive in "building Europe" as enhancing prosperity and assuring peace.

There is a tendency, however, to blame European integration for the domestic strains that France faces preparing for a single European currency, which the government is determined to join, on schedule. Other Europeans point out that this is a self-inflicting political ploy.

Sooner or later — and after so many years of government overspending it is doubtless sooner — even without European union France would be obliged to cut the deficit and reduce debt resulting from excessive subsidies and high welfare. But the public was never really told before.

Jacques Chirac campaigned last spring on the contradictory promises of cutting taxes and preserving and creating jobs, and of making the economy vibrantly competitive. He has had to choose austerity, and nobody likes it.

But the deeper trouble is the idea of being a middle-level, you could say average, country. It is beginning to sink in that if such a thing as a European superpower is ever achieved, France can't take it for granted that it will be in charge. It is doing well, but it feels bad.

Somehow, the strikes will be settled and some measure of reform accomplished. The hurt of history aches longer.

© Flora Lewis

## Clinton Is Doing Right for Ireland

By Maureen Dowd

LONDON — After Bloody Sunday in 1972, when British soldiers fired on a Catholic demonstration in Londonderry, Northern Ireland, killing 13 unarmed men, women and children, my mother went to the Kennedy Center in Washington to picket the British ambassador. To get to the performance by a royal regimental band, the ambassador had gone through the back door. Out front, my mom was subversively anointed in a green cape, waving a placard reading "Stop killing innocent civilians."

She did not expect to ever see a U.S. president stand up to the British. The ones who went to Ireland to look for their roots dodged the tough stuff. And two Republican presidents she supported, Ronald Reagan and George Bush, "never lifted a finger" — they were too entranced with Margaret Thatcher. "Next year she will vote for Virginia Cassidy Kelley's son."

The last administration was run by Bertie Wooster of Kennebunkport and filled with Angophiles. This one has officials named Quinn, Brophy, Geagan and Riley, and a president not beholden to a Tory government that advised the Bush team how to beat Bill Clinton.

President Clinton may have backed into his daring bids for peace in Ireland and Bosnia, just as he backed into the realization that foreign affairs are part of a president's job description. But somewhere along the way he took the Irish cause to his heart, and over the objections of the State Department, Her Majes-

ty's government and a pub's worth of pundits, he gave Gerry Adams a visa — a move that ran counter to his profile and that dramatically altered the course of Irish history.

The British were furious about his meddling in Ireland and about being made moot in Bosnia, but Mr. Clinton could live with that.

The British had looked down on him. To them he has seemed like a babe in the international woods, weak and tacky, and fond of the Irish. The British bigots were in a rage. "He just wants to say he did Bosnia on Monday and Northern Ireland today, and what a good boy am I," said Ian Paisley, the Ulster Unionist.

Well, why not? Mr. Clinton deserves the local papers' headlines: "Clinton Flies In to Triumph" and "Clinton Shows True Leadership." Besides, the Brits can no longer act superior about our confessional, psychobabbling president when they have a confessional, psychobabbling princess. (And our guy doesn't hlab about his eating disorder.)

After he gave Mr. Adams the visa in 1994, the president waxed sentimental about his roots to John Aloysius Farrell of The Boston Globe. "I've always been conscious of being Irish," Bill O'Clinton said. "I mean, I'm sort of — I look Irish. I am Irish. It means a lot to me."

He threw a St. Patrick's Day bash that year, with an array of

prominent Irish-Americans and outlaw Irish who had never been invited to the White House. They poured affection on the man who is always looking for affection. And he responded. When he lost his Ballyunion Golf Course cap, a frantic trans-Atlantic search was launched for another.

The White House was charged that genealogists failed to turn up any genuine cousins to hoist a Guinness with Billy. Not to worry. The Irish will embrace this rootless president not because of his lineage but because of his courage.

Mr. Clinton deftly soothed Westminster about the (un)special relationship, quoting Churchill and Milton. But he kept his truth with Elre: his spokesman claimed that the president's tie was blue and gold, but it cunningly gave the impression of green. And he twiggled old British favorites in a dinner toast at Downing Street, remarking that he had vainly tried to persuade his mother that there was more to British cuisine than steak and kidney pie, and summing up British-American ties by quoting O.G.: "Our relationship can never be stirred nor shaken." He said the push for peace in Ireland was "the right thing to do."

He often does the right things for the wrong reasons, or the wrong things for the wrong reasons. This time, whatever his reasons, he is doing the right thing.

There is an old Gaelic maxim: "Never bolt the door with a boiled carrot." Clinton has unbolted a door. Maybe he has even left boiled carrots behind.

The New York Times.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

## 1895: Mekong Deadlock

PARIS — The French are still at Chantaboon, yet the question of the Upper Mekong remains unsettled. In fact, there is at present an absolute deadlock in the negotiations and there appear to be complications which may develop alarmingly. A small body of French troops, which had, in accordance with the treaty recently concluded between France and China, occupied the district of Kiang-Hung, had withdrawn and had been replaced by Chinese troops. But whether this retirement of the French was by agreement or whether it was a case of force majeure is unclear.

## 1920: U.S. Gains Seat

GENEVA — The United States Government was formally requested by the Council of the League of Nations to send representatives to sit, in a consultative capacity, on the Military,

Naval and Air Commission. This action was recommended by the commission and based on the participation by the United States in the Permanent Court of Justice organization and the Financial Congress in Brussels. American acceptance of those invitations showed the interest it took in the activities of the League.

## 1945: Tactical Amnesia

NUREMBERG — Rudolf Hess, third in command to Adolf Hitler, climaxed a debate of an hour and a half on his mental fitness for trial as a war criminal by blandly announcing to a stunned courtroom that his supposed loss of memory, diagnosed by famous doctors of four nations as hysterical amnesia, had been completely faked from the start "for tactical reasons." His defense had been pleading that his "client's name be stricken from the list of defendants on the grounds that his loss of memory would interfere with a proper defense."



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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92531 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

Tel.: (1) 41.43.95.00. Fax: (1) 41.43.92.10. Adv.: (1) 41.43.92.12. Internet: IHT@eurocom.fr

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Convent Road, Singapore 0511. Tel: (65) 472-7768. Fax: (65) 274-2344

dms. Dr. Asia: Bill D. Kramphill, 50 Convent Road, Hong Kong. Tel: 852-2423-1198. Fax: 852-2423-1191

am. Mr. Germany: T. Schiller, Friedrichstr. 15, 10823 Frankfurt. Tel: 069-72 67 55. Fax: 069-72 73 10

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• Advertising Office: 63 Long Acre, London WC2E. Tel: (171) 836-4802. Fax: (171) 240-2254

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## OPINION/LETTERS

## What Dole Needs to Do To Avoid Bosnia Waffles

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Most Democrats are shameless demagogues on the budget while behaving responsibly about Bosnia.

Most Republicans are courageously reducing the budget deficit while demagoguing about Bosnia. Is America a stable democracy or what?

On the Balkans, the sitting president has made his belated decision to intervene. Now the focus shifts to the shadow president; we will see how Senator Bob Dole rises to the occasion.

For three years, his position has been clear-cut and consistent: Lift the embargo against arming the victims no matter what America's allies say, and strike from the air at the invading Serbs during Bosnia's buildup.

Instead, President Bill Clinton committed ground troops to enforce a cease-fire. Now Senator Dole has three choices: actively to rally Senate support for President Clinton's risky mode of intervention; actively to oppose it as the wrong way to do the right thing; or passively to wait for the president to sell his decision to the nation.

Mr. Dole's remaining rivals for the Republican nomination — the firm of Gramm, Alexander, Buchanan & Forbes — have followed the polls into outright opposition. Evidently Republican savants see mileage among primary voters on this issue, and their candidates see a way of exploiting the voters' reluctance to be drawn into fighting somebody else's war.

Mr. Dole's initial reaction has been to waffle, letting the president stew in the juice of his own decision. Hence his pious reluctance to repudiate the president on foreign affairs; his frequent reminders that the Democrats did not support a Republican president on the eve of the Gulf War; his above-the-battle call for the president to "make his case."

For a man blessed with the word "leader" in his job title, and running on the need for leadership in the White House, waiting for public opinion to form is hardly showing leadership in action.

Mr. Dole knows from experience that getting the nomination means holding the line against a right-end run. But playing not to lose is not always the best strategy when your competitors — including your gen-

eral election opponent — are playing to win.

Mr. Dole should reject the timorous advice to distance himself from the Clinton gamble, with its promise of carping rights later. Instead, the majority leader should press his strength: proven patriotism and courage that obviates the need for macho display; skill in finding common ground and shaping support for a compromise, and a fine sense of timing about when to be a partisan and when to close a deal.

The strength of his longtime policy position is its clarity: Supply the arms and training to create a balance of power allowing Bosnian Muslims to defend their country — and thereby deter further aggression after the peace enforcers leave.

That is precisely what is missing from the Clinton peace agreement. We have seen how weakness invites war; our creation of a balance of firepower is the essence of a successful "exit strategy."

Instead of a clear commitment to arm and train the Bosnians, Mr. Clinton offers only a fuzzy hope that the Serbs will disarm themselves. Let the American troops not appear even-handed, the Dayton plan promises that unspecified other nations may supply and train the Muslims in heavy weaponry, someday after six months. That way lies quagmire.

That is the place for the "Dole reservation" to the agreement negotiated in Dayton.

In an interview two years ago, Mr. Clinton told me that the "biggest single disappointment" he had as president was the allies' refusal to lift the arms embargo on Bosnia; his reason for not leaning on Britain and France to adopt the American idea was an other-directed "we have a lot of fish to fry with the Europeans."

Now that Europe has pulled America in, Mr. Dole should induce the president to assure Congress in writing that specific arms will be in Bosnian hands at a certain time, with training camps located and financed. Details can be confided to intelligence committees, but the principle of self-defense must be locked in, guaranteeing the U.S. withdrawal timetable.

Then the majority leader can make a waffle-free endorsement speech and deliver worried Republican swing votes to a Senate expression of national resolve.

The New York Times



By SCERANIS in The Independent (London), CAW Syndicate

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## France's Economy

Has anyone in the French government stopped to think that with an economic growth rate lower than the growth rate of the labor force, unemployment is bound to rise: that with a budget plan that raises taxes substantially while sharply decreasing social expenditures, the resulting (and continued) fall in the growth rate will make the impending recession worse and push the unemployment rate still higher?

Since this economic policy is going to increase the budget deficit anyway, contrary to the government's expectation, and create waves of social unrest to boot, would it not be wiser to incur the same increase in public debt by cutting taxes, lowering interest rates, and increasing social expenditures and public investment, thus cutting unemployment by inducing an increase in the rate of economic growth?

This would be a far better alternative than hitching the French economy and the welfare of the French people to the misguided monetarist wagon of Germany and the impossible and ill-thought-out demands of the Maastricht treaty.

STEPHEN ROUSSEAS, Paris

## On Entitlements

Regarding "The Real Default" (Editorial, Nov. 17)

The article complains that "the principal business of the federal government has become elder-care," with a third of all spending going to aid for the elderly.

The writer's solution would spread the pain: "middle-class entitlements" must be included in budget cuts.

Obviously, the writer did not have in mind CEOs who get outrageous bonuses or tobacco farmers who are subsidized by one branch of the government while another spends money supporting an anti-smoking campaign. And what about the \$250 billion we Americans spend annually on 21st-century implements of war that we'll never use?

RICHARD P. WILSON, Mobile, Alabama

## Surmount the Past

When peoples are willing to risk life itself in war or revolt, one must accept that wherever justice lies, the feelings of the contending parties are powerful.

A true peace, therefore, requires forgiveness; constant references to

the past serve only those who would repeat it.

These are portentous times in the Middle East, times when there is much to be learned from the examples of Yasser Arafat, Shimon Peres, King Hussein, Hosni Mubarak and representatives of five other Arab states who mourned the death of Yitzhak Rabin.

A UN-convened meeting would be the most fitting place to carry on the UN Charter's aim "to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors."

I speak for the World Jewish Congress, a nongovernmental organization representing the ideals of the Jewish people.

I entreat Palestinians, Israelis and others to lay aside past grievances and, as Mr. Arafat, Mr. Rabin and Mr. Peres have, to look to the future, doing the dead the greatest honor by building a lasting peace.

MORRIS B. ABRAM, Geneva

The writer is chairman of United Nations Watch. This letter contains excerpts from a speech that he was not permitted to give in Geneva on Nov. 29 at a UN meeting for the International Day of Solidarity With the Palestinian People.

## Beltway Politics Inspired Below-the-Belt Attack

By Richard Cohen

WASHINGTON — If truth is the first casualty of war then prudence is the swift victim of any presidential campaign. This year is no exception. Bob Dole, having fairly spanked the entertainment industry last spring, has now hit it below the belt. He has urged the boycott of a movie he has not seen for a crime that it may or may not have triggered. That's not justice, it's a lynching.

The movie is called "Money Train" and it depicts the torching of

the real-life thugs have been more careful? Would they have tried to torch a token booth at all?

I don't know the answer to those questions anymore than Mr. Dole knew if the movie had played any role whatsoever in the crime. No matter. "The American people have a right to their outrage," he told the Senate, "and they can do so not through calls for government censorship, but by derailing 'Money Train' at the box office."

But what ought to be derailed is Mr. Dole's patently opportunistic beating up on Hollywood. It isn't that he is not right about certain films and, especially, certain kinds of rap music being too violent, too smutty and too obscene. It is that despite his protestations, he approaches censorship. To suggest a boycott is to suggest the economic punishment, possibly ruin, of the filmmakers, their backers — the cameramen, for all I know. Where does the Senate majority leader and presumptive Republican presidential candidate get off making such a suggestion?

He gets it. I would suggest, from the same source Hollywood does when it makes violent movies — a desire to pander to a certain audience. In Mr. Dole's case, it is his party's party poopers, the Christian Right. And on what evidence did he call for such punishment? None whatsoever.

He might surmise the suspects saw the film, but he could not have known. He knew something else: Bashing Hollywood is good politics.

I am a cinematic squinter. More and more, I tend to close my eyes during violent movies. So I know whereof Mr. Dole speaks. Moreover, I happen to believe that some people, particularly kids, emulate popular culture. I know I did when I was young. It is on account of Superman (on the radio, would you believe) that I donned a bathrobe like a cape and pitched myself off a bed at the age of 8 or so.

But Mr. Dole's call for a boycott — the economic punishment of people who may be innocent of any charge whatsoever — was downright irresponsible. As a former Superman, I can attest to the suggestive power of popular entertainment. But as grown-up, I have to also consider the power of boycotts and questions about individual responsibility. After all, what conservatives say about guns may be true for movies, too: They don't kill people, people do.

The Washington Post

## BOOKS

## PAINFULLY RICH: The Outrageous Fortune and Misfortunes of the Heirs of J. Paul Getty

By John Pearson 270 pages, \$23.95, St. Martin's.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

IT was the dream of oil man J. Paul Getty, for a time the richest man on earth, to found a dynasty, one to take its place along with others already celebrated in American history and legend. The problem was that Getty possessed no familial feelings upon which to construct such an edifice. To be sure in 1973, a year before his death, he wrote that "despite everything — be it wealth, divorce, tragedy or any of the other myriad conditions and tribulations of life — the Getty family is a family and will continue to be one." To which John Pearson replies in "Painfully Rich":

"Brave words — but they seemed distinctly forced when checked against reality. For the truth was that few families could have been more disunited than the Gettys, and it was impossible

to regard them as an American dynasty in the making, like the Kennedys or the Rockefellers. And ironically, the truth was that most of the family disunity had been caused, directly or indirectly, by J. Paul Getty himself."

Not merely was Getty a ghastly human being who led "a personal life of utter emptiness," he was incapable of attachment to anything except money. "Apart from money," Pearson writes, "J. Paul Getty left the members of his family remarkably little, certainly none of the things the founder of a 'dynasty' might have been expected to leave behind — no land, no appreciable heirlooms, not even a center for the family. Apart from money, which by its nature is anonymous, there was little for members of his family to remember him by at all."

Little, that is, except memories, too many of which were unpleasant. As the sexually insatiable Getty cut his swath through the women of America and Europe, he produced a vast collection of ex-wives and offspring. To none of them did he ever express genuine love, and with none of them did he have a

## WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Agnès Deleuse, French art critic, is reading "Le Papou Blanc" by Nikolai N. Miklukhko-Malkai.

"A fascinating travel diary of the first white man discovering and experiencing the life of the Eastern Coast Papuans in the late 19th century. Fortunately for him, he did not end up as the main ingredient in a Russian stew!" (Julie Sands, IHT)



relationship even remotely approximating the normal one between a father and those most intimately connected to him.

Pearson has documented all of this, making the Gettys' pain into the reader's pleasure. As one needs to be told, the only subject more fascinating than the lives of the rich is the various ways in which they meet their downfall: never is Schadenfreude more richly enjoyable than when it is stirred by tales of the undeservedly privileged and their delicious consequences.

In the case of J. Paul Getty, what he failed to achieve is what he most wanted: immortality. He is remembered by a few for the lavishly endowed museum he built in Los Angeles, but he will be no more remembered by future generations as its progenitor than Henry Clay Frick is remembered as the legator whose largesse permitted the establishment of the Frick Museum in Manhattan.

As for Getty's children, his four sons have paid a pretty price indeed for the obscene riches heaped upon them by the \$2 billion set aside for them in trust. Children of three different mothers, the four were ignored by their father as boys, then, "when it suited him," given inconsistent attention as adults as he attempted "to groom [them] to perpetuate what he always liked to call 'the Getty dynasty.'"

Small wonder that all except

Gordon grew up deeply troubled, and that Gordon chose — if in fact the decision was voluntary — to escape his father's money mania by concentrating on artistic and cultural matters.

The greater wonder, perhaps, is that except for George, who died in 1973 from an overdose of drugs, they have managed to survive and in some measure to overcome their father's crippling influence. Gordon gets a lot of credit for this, as "an increasingly important source of family affection and belonging," but so too do various wives and ex-wives whose patience, affection and loyalty helped the Getty men straighten out their lives. Pride of place among these must go to Paul's ex-wife, Gail, who not merely has supported him through long and hard recovery but took the brunt of the public and private burden when their son Paul 3d was kidnapped and mutilated by the Italian Mafia.

Paul 3d was one of what Pearson calls "the sacrificial children," like several Getty grandchildren a "victim of the great fortune." The morals to be drawn from their lives, as well as those of their parents and grandfather, are as obvious as they are familiar. Suffice it to say that great wealth has nothing to do with human happiness, especially when it is unearned.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ROBERT Levin won the 1994 Life Master Pair Championship with some help from the diagrammed deal.

In a difficult three-heart contract he received the lead of the diamond eight, played low from dummy and took East's jack with the ace. He led the club two to the queen; East won with the ace and shifted to a trump. Dummy won with the jack, and a low club was led. East did well

to play low, and West won with the ten. He returned a club, dummy played low and East's king was ruffed.

Levin drew trumps, ending in dummy, and reached this ending:

NORTH		WEST		EAST	
♠ 73	♥ 73	♠ K J 10	♥ —	♠ Q 8 4	♥ —
♦ Q 5	♦ Q 5	♦ —	♦ 10 7	♦ —	♦ K 3
♣ J 7 7	♣ J 7 7	♣ —	♣ —	♣ —	♣ —
SOUTH		WEST		EAST	
♠ A 6 5	♥ A 6 5	♠ —	♥ —	♠ —	♥ —
♦ Q 7 5 4 2	♦ Q 7 5 4 2	♦ —	♦ —	♦ —	♦ —
♣ A 9 6	♣ A 9 6	♣ —	♣ —	♣ —	♣ —

The lead of the club jack was squeezed both opponents in a strange way. If East had thrown a diamond, a low diamond would have been led. So East threw a spade, as did South. West could not throw a diamond without allowing the lead of the queen to pin the ten, so he also gave up a spade. Now the lead of the ace and another spade insured South a diamond trick at the finish to make his contract.

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1♠	Pass	1♥	Pass
2♦	Pass	2♠	Pass
3♥	Pass	3♥	Pass

West led the diamond eight.

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# Jerusalem's Tourist Park: Walk the Pathways Into Man's Past

By Abraham Rabinovich

**J**ERUSALEM — After the fireworks and the speeches have faded, the celebrations marking the 3,000th anniversary of King David's conquest of Jerusalem will have left behind one enduring physical monument — an archaeological park hallowing Jerusalem's past.

Few places in the world have so much past to remember, a past measured not only in years but by events that helped shape the perception of the universe for much of mankind.

The archaeological park being developed as part of Jerusalem's tri-millennial celebrations will embrace 125 acres (about 50 hectares) on the periphery of the walled Old City and a small wedge within the walls.

Cramped into this space lies much of Jewish and Christian roots as well as a chapter of Islamic history. In contrast to the Parthenon or the pyramids, archaeological remains in Jerusalem consist mostly of low-lying elements that have survived repeated conquests and destructions — basements, ritual baths and burial grounds.

By linking with footpaths the numerous archaeological and holy sites scattered through the area and making each site comprehensible in itself, the project is intended to illuminate Jerusalem's history going back to the Canaanite period.

The first section is expected to be open

by next spring. When completed, about the year 2000, the park will probably be Israel's most popular tourist site. The government and municipality have already allocated close to \$15 million to the first stage.

An infrastructure of shaded pergolas, water fountains, refreshment kiosks, lighting and toilets is to be installed. Tons of debris that have accumulated in the area during the 1948-49 war are being cleared, restoring the biblical landscape.

Instead of seeking to create an in situ Bibleworld, the planners will limit restoration efforts largely to rebuilding ancient walls with stones that were part of the original structure. Scattered through the park will be small exhibition halls, which the planners call "five-minute museums," containing graphic displays of Jerusalem during its different periods and archaeological artifacts.

Signs explaining the sites will be used in moderation in order to minimize their intrusion into the landscape.

For Christian visitors the park promises to intensify the pilgrimage experience. New footpaths through the Kidron Valley will permit easy tracing of the route that Jesus followed the night before his crucifixion, when he was taken from Gethsemane to the house of the High Priest Caiaphas on Mount Zion, about a mile distant. Another path will enable pilgrims to climb Mount Zion from the Silwan pool, associated with Jesus' healing of the blind man, to either of the two churches claim-

ing to mark the location of Caiaphas's house.

Jews will find particular interest in two dramatic sites that represent the beginning and the end of Jewish Jerusalem in antiquity. The City of David, where it all began, is sited on a steep ridge outside today's walls. Archaeologists have excavated part of the 3,000-year-old city and a 100-meter (328-foot) stretch of the defense wall to a height of about two meters. Although the archaeologists have never found a throne room in the royal city, they did come up with a well-preserved stone toilet seat lodged in a corner cubicle of a home.

A central feature of ancient Jerusalem is the water system, which includes a 500-meter-long tunnel dug by King Hezekiah's engineers in the eighth century B.C. in order to bring water from the city's extramural spring to a pool within the walls, a task executed on the eve of the Assyrian siege. The City of David provides an elec-

tric connection to the world of the Bible, its kings and prophets.

Chilling evidence of the Roman conquest in A.D. 70 that put an end to Jewish rule after more than 1,000 years lies on "the Herodian street" excavated alongside the Temple Mount — enormous stones hurled from the parapets of the mount in a frenzy of destruction. Shattered pillars are strewn on the street pavement as if at the moment of impact in a tableau vivid enough to evoke the shouts of the Roman soldiers above.

**M**USLIMS will be drawn to the remains of a large palace from the eighth century whose discovery by archaeologists after the 1967 Middle East war astonished Islamic scholars unaware that Muslim caliphs had ever built a palace complex in Jerusalem. In order to preserve these Islamic remains and display them as part of Jerusalem's cultural heritage the Israeli archaeologists decided to forgo digging through them to the doubtlessly rich Israelite remains below. The Israelite period is well represented elsewhere on the site.

The Jerusalem archaeological park will provide visitors a sense of the fabulous history with which this city has been blessed and afflicted — a history that, as current headlines remind us, is far from over.

Abraham Rabinovich is a reporter for the Jerusalem Post.



The New York Times

## FEAR THIS

■ There's only a fine line between popular culture and Art, which explains the enduring appeal of the Almodóvar (California) Banana Museum, 20 years old this year. A banana phone, banana pajamas and banana popcorn are among the 15,500 items. Art for Art's sake.

## THE MOVIE GUIDE

### Casino

Directed by Martin Scorsese. U.S.

"Casino" is Martin Scorsese's 17th film and, with the possible exception of "After Hours," his least engaging. Based on Nicholas Pileggi's book about the Las Vegas gambling industry, the movie marks the director's return to the Mafia universe he captured so vividly in both his early "Mean Streets" and the more recent "Good Fellas" (also based on a Pileggi script). But it appears that Scorsese has gone to the well once too often. In telling this violent story about a pair of best friends and the woman who comes between them, Scorsese seems to have run out of insights into the amorality of his hood protagonists. Yes, the filmmaking here is rapturous and virtuosic — as it so often is

with Scorsese — but instead of linking up expressively with the movie's themes, his flamboyance merely distracts us from the vacuum at the movie's core. It's an empty, tedious film — a disappointing, jumbled rehash of brilliant past work. "Casino" presents Vegas as a mobster's dream come true. "Back home, they would lock us up for doing what we're doing," notes the movie's hero, Sam Rothstein (Robert De Niro). "Out here, they give us plaques." The trouble for Rothstein comes from two fronts: The first is his childhood friend Nick (Joe Pesci), an enforcer from the East who comes to Vegas; the second is his wife, Ginger (Sharon Stone), a former hooker and "chip slut," who initially represents Rothstein's dreams of domesticity. De Niro is aloof and unreachable. Watching

over the casino, his face is that of a corporate bean counter keeping track of every penny. As usual, Pesci provides some energy and has most of the movie's good lines. But Stone has the toughest character to play and, by far, she gives the film's most electric performance. (Hol Hinson, WP)

### Maborosi

Directed by Hirokazu Kore-eda. Japan.

Yumiko (Makiko Isumi) is a young mother of a new-born child whose apparently cheerful and balanced husband (Tadanobu Asano) inexplicably throws himself under a train one night. Five years later, through kindly intermediaries, a marriage is arranged with Tami (Takashi Naitoh), a widower with an 8-year-old daughter who lives in a small fishing village. Yumiko's apparent passivity and fatalism hides a deep well of mourning that remains, we come to realize, tragically unhealed. The 33-year-old director of this remarkable debut feature film describes it as a "document of light and shadow," and has succeeded in producing a work of depth, subtlety and

power, which displays an exceptional mastery of the use of film to reflect internal emotions. His achievement is particularly notable in that he carefully avoids obviously picturesque settings, which ultimately lends the gradually emerging, half-glimpsed moments of beauty — the light shafting into a room, the sea washing over a distant rock — that herald Yumiko's recovery, an unexpected force. Chen Ming-Chang's excellent score adds the final touches to this un sentimental but moving experience. (Roderick Conway Morris, IHT)

### La Seconda Volta

Directed by Mimmo Calopresti. Italy.

Dark and decorous, Mimmo Calopresti's debut feature distinguishes itself more for what it is not than for what it is. And this is not faint praise. "La Seconda Volta" (The Second Time) is a compelling film that attempts to navigate the still largely unexplored legacy that terrorism has left in Italian society. Set fittingly in Turin, the home of Italy's Fiat auto colossus that was the primary target of leftist terrorists,



Stone and De Niro in scenes from Scorsese's "Casino."

"La Seconda Volta" begins with a chance assignment on a late evening bus. The protagonists are hardly former lovers. An uncharacteristically somber Nanni Moretti, who is also the film's producer, is a fortysomething university professor who carries a .38-caliber bullet in his brain from a random terrorist attack. And Valeria Bruni Tedeschi, instead, diminished and magnificently convincing, is the woman who broke into his apartment and shot him 15 years earlier. Calopresti's script is pitched cunningly around the negative tension that binds the victim with his victimizer. Both of their existences are ruled by the chance event

that has so utterly changed their lives. Moretti is desperate to comprehend why he was chosen as a target. Tedeschi, who now works a day job and returns to prison each evening, is unwilling to search within her conscience for answers that probably do not exist. Showing great intelligence, Calopresti avoids the facile schematization — and the even more improbable reconciliation — of terrorism and terrorized. "La Seconda Volta" raises an issue without attempting to resolve it. The film remains the story of two people, their parallel destinies and the mutual, incommunicable anguish they will carry to their graves. (Ken Shulman, IHT)



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## Chic Look, Rib-Sticking Menu

By Patricia Wells  
International Herald Tribune

**P**ARIS — The contemporary good-value-bistro trend shows no sign of a slowdown, and the nine-month-old L'Epi Dupin is proving itself a model of the genre. With an ambience that's both casual and sophisticated, and a rib-sticking bargain menu that's satisfying, creative and memorable, chef François Pasteau and his staff have been turning away hordes of eager diners for months.

With half a dozen entrees, half a dozen main courses, the same number of desserts and a changing roster of daily specials, diners are almost certain to leave with spirits heightened.

L'Epi Dupin, just steps from the Sèvres-Babylone crossroads, attracts a chic Parisian crowd. The decor is in keeping with the times: Bare bones, with taste. Exposed stone walls add warmth, wooden beams add a touch of history, and the bright halogen lighting and sisal carpeting bring it all up to date.

What a delight to know that most of your dinner check won't be going to pay for the drapery, linen and flowers.

Parisians of all ages are there to have a good time, and the pleasant staff eagerly gets into the act.

The menu created by the 33-year-old chef features all the trendy words of the era: *pissaladière* for a touch of Provence; *tagliatelle* for a hint of Italy; honey and ginger for a bit of contact with Asia; *passillo* for a

glimmer of the Mediterranean. Yet there's substance behind those words, and some mighty good food. And, bravo for Pasteau, who bakes his own wonderful bread twice each day.

The best starters include his *charlotte tiède de fenouil aux pommes*, a warm and soothing fennel and fruit creation that benefits from the apple's acidity; and a delightfully fresh green watercress salad paired with just a few meaty bites of rich preserved duck, or *confit de canard*, a warming touch on a cold winter's night.

My favorite dish here is his *pintade farcie*, a farm-raised guinea hen stuffed with fennel and served with a thin *tulle*, or cookie, flavored with anise. The poultry was roasted to perfection and served with a welcoming sauté of zucchini.

Pasteau takes a classic French *capitotade* (basically any leftover meat or poultry cooked to tenderness in a well-reduced sauce) and weaves some truly magical flavors by combining lamb, eggplant, garlic, tarragon and potatoes into a sort of stew that sings of the south.

Less successful are his first-course dish of cold tagliatelle in pesto sauce, unnecessarily embellished with strips of salmon, and a *roulade* of calf's head and saffron potatoes that went down with a thud and lacked flavor.

The menu and the chef's hand could use a bit of lightening: Too many dishes are doled with an excess of cream, and too many dishes are wrapped in thick pastries

that hide the finer qualities of the main ingredients.

Desserts are hit and miss. Almost everyone orders the lemon-crepe soufflé, which is flamed tableside with vodka for a good deal of hokey, cinematic flourish. The day I sampled the dish, the alcohol had not sufficiently burned off and all one could taste was the flavor of acid, bitter lemon with alcoholic vapors rising to the nostrils.

The *pastilla de mendiants* — a mix of dried fruits and nuts wrapped in pastry — was delightful, as was the warm and creamy chocolate *dariole*, bathed in a pistachio sauce.

**T**HE wine list, however, is awkward and sadly slapdash: Only 20 wines are available, with prices ranging from 85 to 195 francs (\$17 to \$39) a bottle. With so many great little wines to be found in France, it's a shame to see a dedicated chef/owner show little enthusiasm for an integral part of his restaurant. A more careful selection of wine would quickly enhance his food and offer diners greater pleasures.

Best bets here include the Château de Val Joannis 1993, Côtes du Luberon at 100 francs, and Louis Latour's 1993 Chardonnay d'Ar-dèche at 95 francs.

L'Epi Dupin, 11 Rue Dupin, Paris 6; tel: 42-22-64-56. Closed Saturday lunch and Sunday. Credit card: Visa. Two-course 97-franc lunch menu (with glass of wine) and 153-franc menu lunch and dinner.

## THE CAR COLUMN

### BMW 528i: About \$46,000.

In-line six-cylinder engine, 2793 cc, 193 bhp. Five-speed automatic gearbox (manual also available). 0-100 km/h (62 mph) in 8.6 seconds, top speed 230 km/h (142 mph). Test fuel consumption: 10.8 liters/100 kms.



## BMW 5-Series: Just Short of Great

By Gavin Green

**T**HE BMW was the car make of the '80s. Flash, fast, sexy. The cars were mobile advertisements for the Reagan-Thatcher era approach to capitalism — best caricatured perhaps with the famous "Greed is good." They were cars for the Gordon Gekko generation. BMW and yuppies seemed to go together like a shoulder-padded Boss suit and red suspenders.

Times change, and so do priorities. Green is replacing greed. So what make of car has the right image for the '90s? Which badge on the hood is enjoying booming popularity and is seen to be in step with Our Gentle Generation? BMW.

The icon of the '80s is now the name of the '90s. In the first five years of the decade, it has launched the best car (so far) of the era, the new 3-series, bought Britain's national carmaker (Rover), and made the world's best-known carmaker (Rolls-Royce) dependent on it thanks to a new engine deal. BMW has married Italian flair with German thoroughness (not so far-fetched: It's Bavarian after all) and has retained its sexy, stylish, speedy image. Yet the company has softened that image with new cars of real character and class, cars that still (discreetly) promote your image but also protect your investment (the 3- and the 5-series don't depreciate much) and your health (with safety factors). Oh, and they love the environment. When BMW launched the 3-series in 1990 — the fastest, best-driving, prettiest car in the class, don't forget — its big-budget ad campaign was all about its recyclability.

The 3-series got the decade off on the right note for BMW. Sure, it did all the traditional BMW things well. But it was also easy to drive and felt solid and safe. BMW's other recent cars have not been so clever. They've all been bigger and more formal, and BMW is at its best when it can loosen its tie a little. Try to get too posh and take on the masters of upmarketness at Mercedes-Benz, and BMW often comes a cropper. The 8-series — the oversize coupe initially powered only by a 12-cylinder engine — has been sexually spanned. The 7-series luxury car, launched last year, is a fine machine, ruined by carryover looks and too many gimmicks.

No, BMW has always been better at designing and building small and medium-size cars than big ones. So with the 3-series still winning friends, all eyes are on the new 5-series — traditionally BMW's second-best-selling model. It replaces a car that is eight years old, a car that acted as competent big brother to the precociously brilliant 3.

**W**ELL, the new 5 is very good — let's get the verdict out of the way first. It rides superbly, with even greater suppleness than the Jaguar XJ6, the acknowledged softy of the luxury-car class. No car masks road blemishes so ably, nor tames deep bumps better.

The handling, too, is fantastic. It has a 3-series-like elan: a go-kart responsiveness that belies its bulk and its suppleness. In some ways it's better than the smaller 3. There is none of the slight steering wooliness around the straight-ahead position that the 3 (and the old 5) suffers from. The new 2.8-liter engine is all-aluminum and gives a

kick big enough for those in the mood to be able to exploit the fabulous handling. It's noisy though; there's a harsh, hammering edge to the engine at big revs, at odds with BMW's usual mechanical silkiness. Two-liter and 2.5-liter six-cylinder engines are also offered, as is a 2.5 turbodiesel. Coming next year are a brace of V-8s.

The five-speed auto box is a seamless mate. And a clever one too. It features an adaptive learning program, which senses if you're pressing on or merely ambling, and alters its willingness quickly to downshift or upshift accordingly.

Like all BMWs, the new 5 is better in the front than the back. Rear seat room isn't too bad — it's much more spacious than in the outgoing 5 — but there are roomier cars for the money. Up front, though, BMW understands its customers better. The switches and gauges are angled to the driver, the steering wheel is good to hold, the seats are comfortable and the dash nicely sculpted. Outside? Well outside it's not so clever. Here is yet another derivative BMW, five years after the 3 set the company's styling template: Similar lights, similar profile, similar proportions.

Boldness, genius, foresight... these are not epithets that spring to mind with the new 5. Rather, it is a car of great ability (and agility); a car that will no doubt be pleasurable to own, and is probably the best car in its highly competitive class. It's just that we've come to expect the extraordinary from BMW. And when you expect greatness, very good is not quite enough.

Gavin Green is the editor of Car magazine.  
NEXT: The Honda Civic.

## THE ARTS GUIDE

### AUSTRIA

**Vienna**  
Berk Austria Kunstinstitut, tel: (1) 53124-5486, open daily. To Feb. 25: "Die Brücke." On loan from the Brücke-Museum in Berlin, more than 50 paintings and 90 works on paper by the German Expressionist artists of the Brücke group, Kirchner, Schmidt-Rottluff, Heckel, Pechstein, Nolde and Mueller.

### BELGIUM

**Brussels**  
Jubelparkmuseum, tel: (2) 741-7446, closed Mondays, Dec. 25 and Jan. 1. To May 19: "Quand la Pierre se Fait Précieuse." Minerals, crystals and gems from the Novobisk Museum of Geology as well as jewelry dating from 3,000 B.C. to the present time.

### BRITAIN

**London**  
National Portrait Gallery, tel: (171) 306-0055, open daily. To March 24:

"The Lure of the Linsight: James Abbe, Photographer of Cinema and Stage." James Abbe (1883-1973) is best known for his iconic portraits of stars. The retrospective includes photographs of celebrities as well as photo-journalistic work during wars in Mexico, Spain and Germany. Royal Academy of Arts, tel: (171) 494-5615, open daily. Continuing/To Jan. 28: "Africa: The Art of a Continent."

### FRANCE

**Paris**  
Centre Georges Pompidou, tel: (1) 44-78-13-00, closed Tuesdays. Continuing/To Feb. 12: "Féminin-Masculin: le Sexe de l'Art." 500 works by more than 100 artists tentatively document the concept of gender in art. Grand Palais, tel: (1) 44-13-17-17, closed Tuesdays. Continuing/To Jan. 1: "Cézanne." Paintings, drawings and watercolors. Pavillon des Arts, tel: (1) 42-33-82-50, closed Mondays. Continuing/To Feb. 4: "Visages de l'Étranger." More than 60 icons from Russia, Ethiopia, Greece and the Near East.

### GERMANY

**Munich**  
Kunsthalle der Hypo-Kulturstiftung, To March 3: "Des Alta China: Menschen und Götter im Reich der Mitte." More than 200 items, mainly recent archaeological finds, document five millennia of Chinese religious culture and daily life.

### ITALY

**Florence**  
Palazzo Vecchio, tel: (55) 276-8465, open daily. To Feb. 28: "Toscano-Latino: Un'Arte Moderna." Documents the era of the Florentine dynasty.

**Naples**  
Capodimonte, tel: (81) 744-1307, closed Mondays. Continuing/To Dec. 17: "Famose: Arte e Collezionismo."

### NETHERLANDS

**Amsterdam**  
Rijksmuseum, tel: (20) 673-21-21,

open daily. To March 31: "The Age of Utopia: Showpieces of Dutch Decorative Art 1635-1895." More than 150 objects (furniture, glass, textiles and ceramics).

**The Hague**  
Paleis, tel: (70) 338-11-11, closed Mondays. Continuing/To Jan. 14: "Hodin."

### SWITZERLAND

**Lausanne**  
Musée des Beaux-Arts, tel: (21) 312-8332, closed Mondays. Continuing/To Feb. 4: "From London." Works by Bacon, Freud, Kiefer, Andrews, Auerbach and Kins.

### UNITED STATES

**New York**  
Museum of Modern Art, tel: (212) 708-9400, closed Mondays. Continuing/To Jan. 23: "Piet Mondrian."

**Washington**  
National Gallery of Art, tel: (202) 842-6884, open daily. Continuing/To Feb. 11: "Johannes Vermeer."

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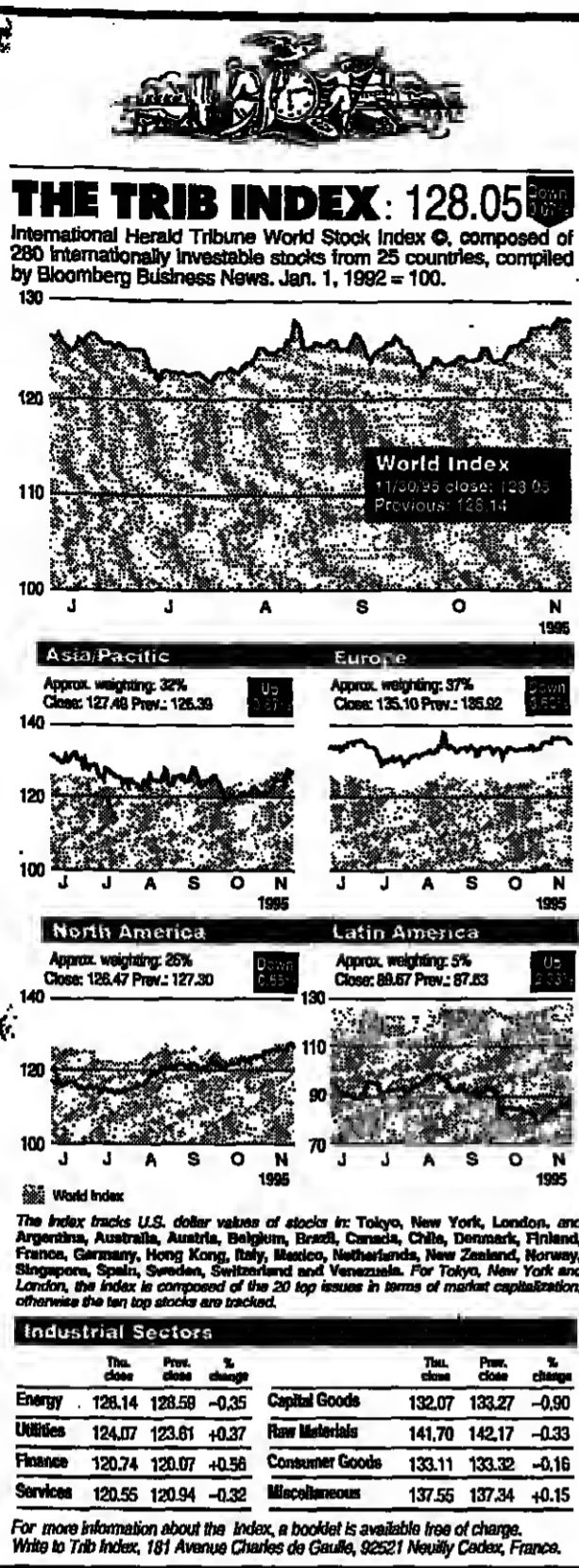
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**Herald Tribune**

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

**Continued on Page 20**



## Automakers' Rough Road Ahead BMW's Purchase of Rover Starts to Look Questionable

By Erik Ipsen  
International Herald Tribune

**BIRMINGHAM, England** — The entrance to the Land Rover plant here has become more like an obstacle course. Spunking new Range Rovers line the driveway — two deep in places — and extend in irregular lines up the muddy hillside. The plant, which last year churned out 95,000 vehicles, passed the 100,000 mark this month and is expected to produce a record 110,000 units by year-end.

At the head office of Rover's Munich-based owner, Bayerische Motoren Werke AG, however, that success is increasingly lost in a growing thicket of doubts.

BMW's acquisition of Rover in 1994 from under the nose of Honda Motor Co., originally praised as a brilliant bet, now looks more like a risky long-term bet on whether Rover can escape two decades of marginal profitability in an extended and costly charge up-market.

"For us it is a shift from very high volume — 'pile 'em high and sell 'em cheap' marketing — to an international operation with a broad base in the upper reaches of the sectors in which we operate," said John Towers, Rover's chief executive.

Mr. Towers concedes that Rover's new hard line on discounting, and the steady erosion of its European market share that this policy has caused, have raised concerns. Rover's European car sales in the first 10 months of the year slumped 6.6 percent from a year earlier, cutting its market share to just 3 percent. In the face of such numbers, Mr. Towers said, "There is a temptation to say, 'Oh my God, go ahead and sell some at a discount.'"

Officials at both Rover and BMW say,

however, that this is a multiyear strategy that will not be blown off course by short-term setbacks. Mr. Towers predicts that strong sales outside Europe will power the company to an overall gain in sales this year in spite of problems closer to home.

Moreover, BMW's new chairman, Wolfgang Reitzle, has talked of converting Rover into another Audi, the upscale unit of Volkswagen AG, something he has acknowledged will come neither cheaply nor quickly.

Signs of the hardships still to come abound. "People are not yet ready to buy the notion of Rover as a prestigious brand," said Karl Ludvigsen, an auto industry consultant. "It is acting like an Audi or a BMW, but it isn't one yet, and that is a fundamental problem."

Despite the "stay-the-course" rhetoric at BMW, analysts detect a growing frustration there. "Their initial attempts to run Rover as a separate subsidiary have clearly unraveled," said John Lawson, an analyst with DRI/McGraw Hill.

One of Rover's biggest burdens, according to analysts, is the diversity of its products. They include Land Rover's three distinct models and a welter of Rover car models ranging from the small 100 series to the executive 800 series not to mention its Minis, Metros and MGs.

There are far too few common parts to achieve any economies of scale. If Rover is ever to be solidly profitable, analysts say, BMW will have to take a meat cleaver to its lineup.

Early hopes have faded that the combination of Rover and BMW would quickly yield cost savings on larger orders of common components or on joint product development. BMW won't plan to do its early decision to keep the

identities of its German and its British companies separate — avoiding such practices as slapping BMW badges on Rover cars sold on the Continent. But that policy has made it harder to save on product-development costs.

One of Rover's key attractions for BMW was the opportunity it gave the German company to escape its dangerously narrow niche.

But as much as BMW would like to see new small cars from Rover, it is not in a position to help design them, given its own lack of experience.

Analysts say it would have been far easier and faster for BMW to put its stamp on Rover by rusting out a replacement for its aging executive model, the Rover 800. The problem with that seems to have been the opposite: BMW knew all too much about that kind of car. "I don't think BMW was keen to see a new competitor to its own 5-series cars," said Mr. Lawson of DRI.

What is more, as a result of plans laid long before the acquisition, BMW now finds itself in the embarrassing position of having two new, well-reviewed sports cars in direct competition with each other — its own 5-series and Rover's new MGF.

Hans Koenig, an analyst with BHF-Bank in Frankfurt, predicts that it will take as many as eight years before BMW has a full impact on Rover's product lineup.

As part of that makeover, sources close to Rover say that BMW has sanctioned a doubling in the company's spending on new plant and product development. Once a new lineup finally is in hand, they say, the stage will be set for Rover to finally re-enter the U.S. market, where it now only sells Land Rovers, perhaps by the year 2000.

## Toyota to Spend \$700 Million on U.S. Truck Plant

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**TOKYO** — Toyota Motor Corp. said Thursday it would invest about \$700 million to build a plant in Princeton, Indiana, that would employ as many as 1,300 people.

Japanese companies have been scrambling to move operations overseas to cut costs and produce closer to their markets.

"Toyota is behind the curve in moving production overseas, but it will probably be on a par with major competitors by the end of 1998," said Ender Clarke, an analyst at Kleinwort Benson Securities in Tokyo.

That is when Toyota is scheduled to finish the new plant, which will be able to produce 100,000 T-100 trucks each year for the North American market.

The U.S. plant will allow Toyota to avoid a 25 percent import duty and strengthen its position in the profitable North American light truck market.

Toyota currently builds Camry and Avalon cars in Georgetown, Kentucky, and Tacoma pickup trucks and Corolla cars in Fremont, California. It also builds Corollas in Cambridge, Ontario.

Hiroshi Okuda, Toyota's president, said that when the new plant was operational, Toyota's U.S. work force would in-

crease to more than 20,000.

In June, Japan promised to do more to reduce its annual \$66 billion trade surplus with the United States, most of which is caused by an imbalance in auto and auto-parts trade. This has added to pressure on Japanese carmakers to increase the locally produced content of their cars sold in North America.

In August, Toyota announced a \$230 million plan to expand engine-parts plants in Missouri and Kentucky as part of efforts to put more U.S.-built parts in its vehicles.

Over the past two years, the yen has appreciated about 20 percent against the dollar. That has increased the relative cost of producing in Japan, making the country's products more costly to buyers abroad, or forcing Japanese companies to cut profit margins.

"American automakers usually have operating profit margins of about 6 to 7 percent, while in Japan it's more often 2 percent," Mr. Clarke said.

In the half-year ended Sept. 30, Toyota's exports fell 23 percent from a year earlier, while overseas production surged 19 percent. Profit for the half fell 35 percent, to 30.76 billion yen (\$303.5 million).

(AP, Bloomberg)

## Investors Bail Out of French Holdings as Strikes Drag On

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**PARIS** — A crippling transport strike and a batch of data highlighting weakening economic growth dashed investors' confidence in France, driving down the value of the franc, bonds and stocks Thursday.

Many of France's state-owned public services and utilities were hit by strikes as employees protested plans by the government to cut their pension benefits as part of an overhaul of the

welfare system. Transport workers were set to extend their work stoppage into its eighth day Friday.

The government has vowed it will push through its deficit-cutting effort regardless of union opposition.

"Some market participants are beginning to have doubts about the will of the government to implement its reforms," said Eric Chaney, an economist at Morgan Stanley & Co. "There are

very, very tough strikes in France, and nobody can say with certainty who is going to win the confrontation."

In trading in Paris, the Deutsche mark jumped to 3.4531 francs from 3.4256 francs Wednesday, while the blue-chip CAC-40 index fell 1.56 percent, to 1,828.28 points.

The price of short-term bonds fell as the Bank of France failed to deliver an expected cut in either of its two key interest rates because of the

weakness in the franc. The price of the December three-month interest rate futures contract closed down 0.65 point, at 92.63, producing a rise in the implied yield of 65 basis points, to 6.37 percent.

The yield on the benchmark 10-year OAT rose to 6.91 percent from 6.90 percent.

Adding to the concern was the government's report that unemployment rose for the third month in a row in October, to 11.5 percent from 11.2 percent.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

### WALL STREET WATCH

## Pixar Brings Steve Jobs the Big Payoff

By John Markoff  
New York Times Service

**SAN FRANCISCO** — The fiery blizzard of Pixar Inc. propelled Steven Jobs into the elite ranks of new-technology billionaires in just one day, reflecting the extraordinary appetite of investors for initial public offerings of high-technology companies.

By the close of trading Wednesday, shares in Pixar, the maker of the blockbuster movie "Toy Story," had almost doubled, giving the Silicon Valley entrepreneur's remaining stake of 80.2 percent a value of more than \$1 billion — and more than the value of Mr. Jobs's Apple Computer Inc. stock at any time during the eight years he ran that company, of which he was co-founder.

James H. Clark, founder and chairman of Netscape Communications Corp., has also seen his stake in that company pass the \$1 billion mark. Netscape's shares have climbed from their initial offering price of \$28 on Aug. 8 to \$138.25 Thursday, down \$1.75 on the day.

Mr. Clark's \$1 billion grew from an initial investment of \$4.1 million only 19 months ago.

Mr. Jobs invested more, \$60 million, and spent nine years waiting for his payoff, but his story does have other overtones for the computer industry.

Mr. Jobs, 40, has long been a mercurial figure in the Silicon Valley entrepreneurial culture, which values people with vision and personal drive — but

which also sees most of its start-up ventures end in failure.

Along with Stephen Wozniak, Mr. Jobs founded Apple in a garage in Cupertino, California, in 1976. By the early 1980s, Mr. Jobs had risen to international prominence as the personal computer began to transform American society.

But that was not to last. In 1985, he was driven from Apple by John Sculley, whom he had hired several years earlier as Apple's president. The following year, Mr. Jobs started Next Inc., which has tried with little success to compete with Apple.

Mr. Jobs had largely fallen out of the industry limelight in recent years, and it was almost as a footnote that Mr. Jobs bought Pixar, a tiny computer company specializing in ultrahigh-resolution computer animation technology, from LucasFilm Ltd. for \$60 million in 1986.

But Wednesday, that footnote came to symbolize the long-heralded convergence of Hollywood and Silicon Valley.

With Pixar's stock priced at \$22 on Tuesday by the underwriters taking it to the market, Mr. Jobs's stake was already worth \$660 million on paper — assuming the stock offering turned out to be a success.

It certainly did. Pixar's shares shot up to \$45.50 in their first hour of trading Wednesday on the Nasdaq market. Trading had to be delayed because there were too many orders to buy and not enough sellers. The stock eventually traded as high as \$49.50 before falling back to close at \$39.25 on trading of 4.8 million shares.

Pixar shares closed Thursday at \$40.75.

Pixar, based in Richmond, California, is a digital animation studio that relies on computers rather than cameras to make movies.

"Toy Story," Pixar's first full-length computer-animated effort, was the top box-office draw last weekend, grossing \$38 million. Walt Disney Co., which is distributing "Toy Story," has hired Pixar to create two other movies.

The success of "Toy Story" is spreading beyond the movie theaters. Toys related to the movie are already on sale for the Christmas season, and a CD-ROM version of the movie is in the works for next Christmas.

Silicon Valley industry-watchers said Mr. Jobs's financial reward — even if it turned out to be fleeting — was well deserved, as he had held onto his Pixar investment through a difficult decade.

"The entrepreneur side of me says, 'Hey, this guy put \$60 million into the deal and took a major risk, now he's getting his payoff,'" said Anthony Perkins, editor-in-chief of The Red Herring, a technology and entertainment business magazine based in San Francisco.

When Mr. Jobs bought Pixar, the company was a manufacturer of specialized computer graphics and software. Only in recent years has he transformed it into a digital movie-production company in line with the vision of Pixar's founders, a small group of computer researchers who were pioneers in computer animation.

## Washington Triggers Telecom Race U.K. and Scandinavia Benefit Most from Access to U.S.

Bloomberg Business News

**LONDON** — The U.S. Federal Communications Commission's decision to relax foreign ownership restrictions on U.S. telecommunications companies will give British and Scandinavian companies a competitive edge over their European rivals, analysts said Thursday.

The FCC agreed Tuesday to allow companies from countries that offer open access to their telecommunications markets to buy as much as 100 percent of U.S. telecommunications services companies for the first time. That group currently includes Britain, Sweden and Finland.

"The U.K. is the country that would be able to benefit from this in a serious way, given the small scale of Sweden and Finland," said Keith Mallinson, consultant at Yankee Group Europe.

"The U.K. has the big-boy players, who would be BT, Cable & Wireless and Vodafone."

Other European countries' markets are not yet open enough to benefit from the U.S. decision, but the new rules may spur deregulation, Mr. Mallinson said.

"The communications market in the U.S. is just going to explode over the next couple of years because of the telecommunications Act," said Jim Barrow, a spokesman for British Telecommunications PLC in London. The FCC is also considering legislation that would further deregulate the U.S.

telecommunications market, possibly allowing local telephone companies into long-distance services and vice versa.

But according to Sir Leon Brittan, the European Union's trade commissioner, European countries will miss out on that opportunity if they do not open their domestic markets to competition.

"Let us not kid ourselves: Europe urgently needs the telecoms market to be opened because without it our industry will suffer," he said.

While the EU is set to open its telecommunications markets in January 1998, the European Commission, the EU's executive agency, is pushing for deregulation in areas such as mobile phone services and alternative infrastructures as early as next year.

Germany and France, the EU's two largest telecommunications markets, agreed last month to allow companies such as utilities access to telephone infrastructures in return for the commission's approval of the so-called Atlas joint venture between France Telecom and Deutsche Telekom.

But that will not be enough to meet the FCC's wish for competitive access to basic voice telephone services, which contribute some 90 percent of telephone companies' profit in Europe. Only Britain, Sweden and Finland allow basic voice competition at present.

The FCC is unlikely to sanction Atlas,

the joint venture between France Telecom and Deutsche Telekom and its link with U.S. phone company Sprint Corp., Mr. Mallinson said.

Countries such as Belgium and Spain, where the industry is dominated by monopoly operators, are concerned that rapid deregulation will give stronger operators a chance to dominate their market.

Mr. Brittan, who has been pushing hard for greater access to the U.S. telecommunications market, welcomed the FCC changes, although he said it was too early to judge what impact they will have for European operators.

He said the relaxation of U.S. rules made him hopeful that an accord could be struck next spring at the World Trade Organization on liberalizing telecoms markets worldwide.

**Paris Fine-Tunes Timetable**

Post and Telecommunications Minister Francois Fillon of France said the privatization of France Telecom would begin "before or after that of Deutsche Telekom" AG, which has been postponed to the end of 1996, AFP News reported from Paris.

He said the government's sale of between 11.20 percent and 49 percent of France Telecom would be timed not to coincide with that of the German operator to avoid flooding the market.

### CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates									
	\$	£	DM	FF	Yen	Sc	Sw	DK	Nor
Amsterdam	1.6155	2.0415	1.7197	6.2249	1.6111	—	5.448	1.3709	1.599
Bremen	29.4225	43.225	26.54	3.8995	1.8237	18.30	—	26.285	6.2913
Frankfurt	1.607	2.038	—	6.229	1.607	18.30	—	1.4157	1.625
London (d)	1.5207	—	2.142	7.239	1.6484	2.091	45.80	1.7994	1.5235
Madrid	12.111	18.239	35.05	2.177	7.62	75.82	41.44	10.441	12.854
Munich	1.5935	2.0410	1.7195	6.225	—	18.30	—	1.414	1.5738
New York (d)	—	1.3155	1.621	6.095	1.6210	1.21	29.26	1.1165	1.2010
Paris	4.962	7.88	1.621	—	6.211	1.8237	6.2249	1.6111	1.625
Tokyo	191.45	164.0	72.1	28.5	8.51	15.15	2.424	8.51	—
Zurich	1.5935	2.0410	1.7195	6.225	—	18.30	—	1.414	1.5738
1 ECU	1.369	1.682	1.816	6.4	2.2838	2.1814	35.573	1.325	1.778
1 SDR	1.402	1.825	2.131	7.245	1.798	2.248	44.884	1.327	1.914

Eurocurrency Deposits									
	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	Sc	Sw	DK
1 month	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	3 1/4 - 3 1/2	2 1/4 - 2 1/2	6 1/4 - 6 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	—	—	—
3 months	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	3 1/4 - 3 1/2	2 1/4 - 2 1/2	6 1/4 - 6 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	—	—	—
6 months	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	3 1/4 - 3 1/2	2 1/4 - 2 1/2	6 1/4 - 6 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	—	—	—
1 year	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	3 1/4 - 3 1/2	2 1/4 - 2 1/2	6 1/4 - 6 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	—	—	—

Key Money Rates									
	United States	Swiss Franc	British	French	German	Japanese	Scandinavian	Other	Other
Discount rate	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
Prime rate	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
Federal funds	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
3-month CDs	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
6-month CDs	6.11	6.11	6.11	6.11	6.11	6.11	6.11	6.11	6.11
1-year CDs	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25

Forward Rates									
	30-day	60-day	90-day	180-day	360-day	540-day	720-day	900-day	1080-day
Pound Sterling	1.5204	1.5297	1.5290	1.5290	1.5290	1.5290	1.5290	1.5290	1.5290
Canadian dollar	1.3582	1.3580	1.3581	1.3581	1.3581	1.3581	1.3581	1.3581	1.3581
Japanese yen	1.4332	1.4328	1.4307	1.4307	1.4307	1.4307	1.4307	1.4307	1.4307

### Banco di Napoli To Get Loan for Restructuring

Bloomberg Business News

**MILAN** — The Bank of Italy said Thursday it had arranged a loan of 2.5 trillion lire (\$1.56 billion) from a group of banks and a government agency to fund a restructuring plan at Banco di Napoli SpA.

The central bank said 11 banks would collectively lend 1.5 trillion lire, and that Cassa di Risparmio di Napoli, a government lending vehicle, would lend 1 trillion lire.

The loans will carry interest rates in line with current market rates, the central bank said, and the funds will be disbursed in January. Further details, such as the names of the banks putting up money toward the loan, were not disclosed.

The Naples-based bank, which has 55.1 trillion lire of loans outstanding, said Wednesday it would close branches and sell assets to help cover its losses. The bank lost 1.56 trillion lire in the first half of 1995 as it wrote off bad loans.

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## THE AMERICAS

## Caterpillar Breaks UAW 'Pattern'

By Frank Swoboda  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Contract bargaining is getting a whole lot harder for unions in the global village.

After a bitter 17-month strike, the United Auto Workers union is about to surrender to Caterpillar Inc. and the only question now is the effect of the UAW defeat on the rest of the U.S. labor movement as it grapples with the impact of foreign competition.

At issue is what is known in labor relations as "pattern bargaining," the system in place for decades, in which major industrial unions such as the UAW insisted that all companies in the same industry pay the same wages and benefits.

At the start of each round of contract bargaining the union would pick a target company, negotiate an agreement and then demand that other companies in the industry accept the terms of that agreement, or the pattern. If General Motors Corp. agreed to pay union members \$15 an hour, guarantee jobs or raise pensions, the union would insist that Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp. do the same.

Under the system, the unions argued, no company would have a competitive labor advantage and, more important, the unions, none would be able to whip up union members by pitting one company against another in an effort to drive down wages and contract benefits.

But now the UAW, the staunchest defender of pattern bargaining in the years since World War II, has agreed to let its striking members vote on a proposal that is far different from the contract pattern agreed to by U.S. competitors such as John Deere &amp; Co. and J.I. Case Corp.

Caterpillar was willing to suffer a strike rather than agree to the terms of the UAW's pattern contract. The company contended

that its major competitor was Komatsu Ltd. in Japan, not John Deere, and that it needed more advantageous contract terms to be able to compete in global markets if it was to continue manufacturing in the United States.

This week the union agreed to submit a contract proposal to striking Caterpillar

**'It probably means that the competitiveness of American companies in the global environment will be enhanced.'**

workers that the union admits is little different from the offer on the table when the strike began.

"There's no denying this is a setback," a UAW official acknowledged Wednesday. But he insisted that the magnitude of the loss to both the UAW and the labor movement in general might not be known for many years.

The next big test of the pattern concept will come quickly for the UAW. The union begins contract negotiations with General Motors, Ford and Chrysler early next summer with every intention of pursuing the pattern bargaining strategy.

But even in the auto industry, the pressures of foreign competition have begun to take their toll on pattern bargaining.

Assembly plant operations at all three U.S. automakers remain covered by the contract pattern, but the union increasingly is being forced to give the companies a contract break for their supplier operations, which are in direct competition with foreign and nonunion manufacturers.

D. Quinn Mills, a professor at Harvard Business School, called the Caterpillar vote "another victory for Wall Street over Main Street and the unions," adding that the death of pattern bargaining would be "a disaster for the unions."

He predicted it would make it easier for employers to strong-arm unionized workers to accept lower wages and benefits.

"This could be very advantageous for investors because it means companies would be free to pursue their own interests, and for the economy it probably means that the competitiveness of American companies in the global environment will be enhanced," Mr. Mills said.

Frank Doyle, recently retired executive vice president of General Electric Co., said the Caterpillar victory was "almost a declaration of independence" by the company. But he predicted there may well be a labor relations downside for many companies.

"People who have marched comfortably in a pattern or have followed a pattern-setter will have pressure to negotiate on their own," Mr. Doyle said. "It's going to make bargaining potentially more rewarding but significantly harder."

Mr. Doyle said that negotiators would have to start bargaining on their own instead of hiding behind others.

"This takes away a crutch and a hiding place for many companies," he said.

John Zalusky, who heads the office of wages and industrial relations at the AFL-CIO, said pattern bargaining was still alive and well in American industries not hurt by foreign competition, such as coal mining, construction, food retailing and telephone communication.

But even Mr. Zalusky acknowledges that there is little a union can do to preserve pattern bargaining "when you're in a global situation where the employer can shift work to any place he bloody well pleases."

## Blue-Chips Take Break From Rally

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
NEW YORK — And on the seventh day, the blue-chips rested.

The Dow Jones industrial average snapped a six-day streak of record closes Thursday after a late wave of computerized program selling erased modest gains and sent it down more than 30 points at the close.

The Dow finished down 31.07 points at 5,074.49. Philip

Roth, a technical analyst at Dean Witter Reynolds, said sell programs that produced wild price swings were typical on the last day of the month.

The broader market was stronger, with gaining issues outweighing losing ones by a 4-to-3 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

Stock investors took their cue from the Treasury bond market, where prices rallied on optimism the Federal Reserve Board would cut interest rates.

The price of the benchmark 30-year bond rose 28/32 point, to 110 3/32, taking the yield down to 6.13 percent from 6.20 percent Wednesday.

The bond market turned stronger after the Commerce Department said orders to U.S. factories for durable goods fell 1 percent in October, led by plunging aircraft orders. This was the first drop in orders for durables in three months.

Separately, the Chicago Purchasing Management Association said its regional adjusted November index dropped to 49.9 percent from 53.4 percent in October.

Both reports indicated that the economy may be slowing, increasing the likelihood that the Fed will lower interest rates.

Stock investors adjusted to the potential for a slowing economy by moving into issues likely to perform well under any scenario, such as food, beverage and drug stocks. Market rose 1 to 6 1/4%, Coca-Cola rose 1/4 to 55%, and PepsiCo rose 1/4 to 55%.

Analysts said the stock market was absorbing the economic prospects well.

"You can throw good news at it, bad news at it and it just doesn't stop," said Larry Wachtel, a market analyst at Prudential Securities.

Financial stocks rose in anticipation of lower interest rates. Citicorp jumped 2 1/4 to 70%, and Chemical Bank rose 1/4 to 60%.

But technology and retail issues were weak. Semiconductor stocks sagged after Goldman Sachs said prices for dynamic random-access memory, or D-RAM, chips could fall 15 percent to 20 percent.

Texas Instruments fell 1 1/4 to 57 1/4. Micron Technology slipped 1/4 to 54 1/4, and Intel slipped 1/4 to 60 1/4.

Retail stocks were pulled down by disappointment with sales figures for November. The data suggest that consumers' would spend less this holiday season.

"Retail sales are a little on the soft side," said Philip Orlando, chief investment officer at Value Line Asset Management, adding that he expected this Christmas to be the worst holiday season for retailers this decade. "Retail sales this morning support my theory," he said.

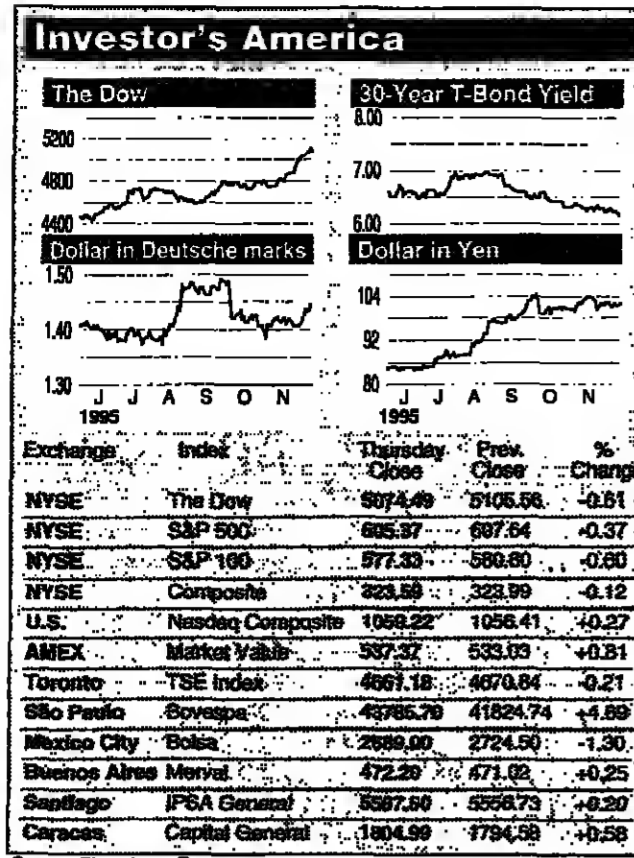
Gap fell 3 1/8 to 45 1/4. Venture Stores lost 1/4 to 3 1/4, and Sears fell 1/4 to 39 1/4.

Among other issues, Rite Aid rose 2 to 31 1/4 and Revco rose 2 to 27 after Rite Aid said it would buy Revco, its biggest competitor.

Deere rose 2 to 33 after the construction and farming-equipment maker said its fourth-quarter earnings fell 11 percent, weighed down by a reduction in parts production and lower prices for used equipment it sells.

Telefonos de Mexico's American depositary receipts fell 1 1/16 to 33, and Grupo Televisa's American depositary receipts fell 1 to 21, tracking losses in the Mexican stock market.

(Bloomberg, AP, Reuters)



## Very briefly:

## Rite Aid to Buy Revco for \$1.8 Billion

HARRISBURG, Pennsylvania (AP) — Rite Aid Corp., the biggest drugstore chain in the United States, is to buy Revco D.S. Inc., its biggest competitor, in a \$1.8 billion cash and stock deal, the companies announced Thursday.

The purchase will create a company with more than \$11 billion in revenue and more than 4,500 stores in 22 U.S. states.

Both companies have been acquiring other drugstore businesses lately to try to stay competitive. The transaction is expected to bring big cuts in jobs and other expenses as the companies consolidate. Rite Aid expects to cut \$150 million in annual costs by eliminating 1,100 jobs, closing Revco's headquarters in Ohio and trimming distribution costs.

Dell Computer Corp. adopted a "poison pill" defense against possible hostile takeovers, although the personal-computer manufacturer said it had received no takeover offers.

U.S. durable-goods orders fell 1 percent in October from a year earlier, the first drop in three months. Orders for long-lasting goods such as machine tools and vehicles rose 2.9 percent in September and 5.1 percent in August.

Deere &amp; Co.'s fourth-quarter profit fell 11 percent, to \$150.6 million, because of reduced production and increases in sales-incentive payments; sales rose 8 percent, to \$2.72 billion.

AMR Corp.'s chairman, Robert Crandall, said the parent company of American Airlines would earn a profit this year and probably in 1996, even though the carrier's costs are rising.

## Dollar Rises as Investors Shun Europe

NEW YORK — The dollar rose Thursday as investors continued to hope for lower rates in Germany despite the Bundesbank's failure to act after its biweekly council meeting.

With German economic growth flagging and inflation in check, many analysts said they expected the Bundesbank to cut interest rates next month or early next year.

On Thursday, the Bundesbank left its discount rate, which acts as the floor for German money-market rates, unchanged at 3.5 percent. Investors and analysts, how-

ever, indicated they believed a rate cut had merely been deferred. The Bundesbank's policy-setting council will hold its next meeting, the last of this year, on Dec. 14.

The dollar rose to 1.4474 Deutsche marks from 1.4370 DM on Wednesday, to 4.9985

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

French francs from 4.9462 francs and to 1.1765 Swiss francs from 1.1633 francs. It also rose to 102.10 yen from 101.55 yen. The pound fell to \$1.5315 from \$1.5350. Continued strikes in France sapped en-

thusiasm to buy European currencies, analysts said. The French troubles were seen as indicative of the problems several European countries will face as they enact reforms to cut their deficits.

Recent strength in U.S. stock and bond markets has also aided the dollar because overseas investors need to buy dollars to buy U.S. assets.

When all is said and done, it looks like Europe is slipping into slower growth, while the U.S. has a healthier economy," said Bob Gruber, senior currency salesman at Chemical Bank. (Bloomberg, APX)

## WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Thursday, Nov. 30  
Prices in local currencies.

## Tel Aviv

## Amsterdam

## Bangkok

## Bomby

## Brussels

## Copenhagen

## Columbus

## Frankfurt

## Hong Kong

## Jakarta

## London

## Madrid

## Mexico

## Milan

## Moscow

## New York

## Oslo

## Paris

## Rangoon

## Sao Paulo

## Seoul

## Singapore

## Stockholm

## Sydney

## Taipei

## Tel Aviv

## Tokyo

## Toronto

## Zurich

## Johannesburg

## Kuala Lumpur

## London

## Helsinki

## Oslo

## Paris

## Rangoon

## Sao Paulo

## Seoul

## Singapore

## Stockholm

## Sydney

## Taipei

## Tel Aviv

## Tokyo

## Toronto

## Zurich

## New York

## Amsterdam

## Bangkok

## Bomby

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## Copenhagen

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## Frankfurt

## Hong Kong

## Jakarta

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## Madrid

## Mexico

## Milan

## Moscow

## New York

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## Rangoon

## Sao Paulo

## Seoul

## Singapore

## Stockholm

## Sydney

## Taipei

## Tel Aviv

## Tokyo

## Toronto

## Zurich

## New York

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## Bangkok

## Bomby

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## Copenhagen

## Columbus

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## Hong Kong

## Jakarta

## London

## Madrid

## Mexico

## Milan

## Moscow

## New York

## Oslo

## Paris

## Rangoon

## Sao Paulo

## Seoul

## Singapore

## Stockholm

## Sydney

## Taipei

## Tel Aviv

## Tokyo

## Toronto

## Zurich

## New York

## Amsterdam

## Bangkok

## Bomby

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## Zurich

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## New York

## Oslo

## Paris

## Rangoon

## Sao Paulo

## Seoul

## Singapore

## Stockholm

## Sydney

## Taipei

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## Tokyo

## Toronto

## Zurich



## NASDAQ

**Thursday's 4 p.m.**  
The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.  
The Associated Press.

12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Latest Chg
100							
101							
102							
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12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Latest Chg
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12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Latest Chg
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12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Latest Chg
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12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Latest Chg
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12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Latest Chg
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**THERE ARE  
110 MILLION KILLERS AT LARGE  
IN THE WORLD.  
THEY OFTEN LIE IN WAIT  
FOR YEARS.  
THEY ATTACK MAINLY CIVILIANS.  
THEY KILL OR MAIM  
AT ANY TIME.  
THEY PICK ON MEN,  
WOMEN AND CHILDREN ALIKE.  
THEY'RE CALLED LANDMINES.  
HELP US GET RID OF THEM.**



INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS (ICRC)  
**LANDMINES MUST BE STOPPED**



### THE GOOD NEWS FOR EUROPE'S HIGH-FLYERS.

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## ASIA/PACIFIC

# Korean Stocks Drop on Fear of Scandal's Fallout

SEOUL — Fears that a political and business scandal could expand far enough to slow South Korea's economic growth sent stocks plunging Thursday.

The composite index on the Seoul Stock Exchange fell 1.83 percent, to close at 930.92 points. The index has lost about 7 percent since former President Roh Tae Woo, in an address to the nation Oct. 27, tearfully confessed to amassing \$650 million in a slush fund while in office.

Investors received fresh incentives to sell Wednesday, when the chairman of Hanbo Group, Chung Tae Soo, was arrested in connection with the scandal.

Mr. Chung was detained on charges of helping Mr. Roh launder 60.6 billion won (\$78.3 million) of illicit funds into legal bank accounts.

"Investors are jittery over the economy again," said Jwa Yo Ahn of Coryo Securities. "They believe more business moguls will follow the Hanbo chairman."

Samsung Economic Research Institute said an extended investigation of the slush-fund scandal could chop 1.4 percentage points from South Korea's gross domestic product growth next year.

The unit of Samsung Group said that GDP growth in that case could be limited to 6 percent rather than meet the official forecast of 7.4 percent growth.

Almost all the slowdown would result from falling capital investment by South Korea's top 30 industrial conglomerates, the research group said.

It said the 30 companies had already planned to scale back investment growth next year even before the scandal broke. Now, it said, they could decide to cut back still further.

"Entrepreneurs tend to shrink their business activities

when they are uncertain over future prospects for the economy and politics," the group said.

Prosecutors said Thursday that they expected to arrest more business leaders.

Shares in many of Daewoo Group's units fell on fears that its chairman, Kim Woo Choong, who was named in Mr. Roh's arrest warrant, could be the next to be detained, brokers said.

Daewoo Heavy Industries closed at 8,800 won, down 540. Other components of Korea's conglomerates also lost ground. Samsung Shipbuilding & Heavy Industries Co. fell 500 won, to 21,500, and Hyundai Engineering & Construction Co. fell 800 won, to 37,100.

One of the authors of the Samsung institute's report, who asked not to be identified, said that if a prosecution inquiry continued, it would "trigger a crash in the nation's economy instead of a soft landing."

Domestic consumption, capital investment and industrial output have slowed since the scandal surfaced, the research institute said, although it blamed only part of this on the scandal.

Official figures released Wednesday showed industrial output in October rose 9.7 percent from a year earlier, slowing from a 15 percent increase between October 1993 and October 1994.

Other analysts, however, said it was too early to predict the impact of the scandal on economic growth.

"Nobody knows to what extent the slush-fund scandal will spread or come to an end," said Lee Han Koo, head of Daewoo Economic Research.

"I really cannot say where our economy is headed."

Of more concern than the scandal, he said, were South Korea's high inflation, large current-account deficits and soaring defaults on corporate debt.

# Nomura Brushes Off NYSE Fine

## \$1 Million in 'Spare Change' Won't Set Back Company

TOKYO — A \$1 million fine against the U.S. branch of Nomura Securities Co. for breaking New York Stock Exchange rules is just "spare change" to the world's biggest brokerage concern, analysts said Thursday.

The NYSE said Wednesday it had fined Nomura Securities International Inc. \$1 million for allegedly filing inaccurate reports, failing to meet capital requirements and other violations. It was the third-largest fine in New York Stock Exchange history.

The exchange levied its largest fine, \$2.5 million, in 1992 against Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. for violations involving so-called junk bonds. Salomon Brothers Inc. drew a \$1.3 million fine in 1990.

Analysts said the fine would have no impact on Nomura's business and little on its image and should not fuel broader worries about business practices of

Japan's financial firms abroad in the wake of Daiwa Bank Ltd.'s concealment of \$1.1 billion of bond-trading losses.

"It's spare change for Nomura," said one analyst at a foreign brokerage. "These things happen; but I wouldn't treat it as any reason to change my investment opinion on Nomura."

The fine stemmed from allegations of a \$150 million deficiency in the firm's capital requirements because of the way it had listed some Mexican bond transactions. Nomura said Wednesday it had settled the case to avoid the high cost of a legal defense. Ira Lee Sorkin, chief legal officer at the U.S. unit of Nomura, said the firm would have had to spend "twice as much more" to continue fighting the charges.

In addition to the fine, Nomura agreed to appoint an outside director to chair its audit committee and to join its compliance committee. Nomura said it would select a consultant to strengthen its compliance efforts

on net capital and margin regulations and to help with its financial reports.

At Daiwa's New York branch, delays in reporting the \$1.1 billion trading loss led U.S. authorities recently to announce a criminal indictment of the bank and order it to close its U.S. operations by Feb. 2.

Daiwa management admitted it knew of the losses, from unauthorized trading, in July but waited until August to tell Japanese regulators and did not inform U.S. authorities until September.

"The fact that this fine came out close to the Daiwa incident is probably nothing more than an unlucky coincidence," another analyst said.

"Nomura is the largest securities company in the world," he said. "It is a complex entity doing business in many countries, and even the best, most diligent and honest securities company will occasionally run afoul of regulators."

(Reuters, WP)

# Bombay Exchange Won't Delist Reliance

Bloomberg Business News

BOMBAY — The Bombay Stock Exchange said Thursday it would deny a request by Reliance Industries Ltd. to terminate its listing unless the polyester manufacturer received government approval for the move.

"A company can't get itself delisted without the specific approval of the government of India," said Kamal Kabra, the exchange's president.

Reliance, India's largest private company, said Wednesday it wanted to terminate its listing and those of three affiliates after the exchange suspended its shares from trading for three days this month.

The suspension was to punish Reliance for issuing replacement-share certificates incorrectly, the exchange said.

Mr. Kabra rejected Reliance's claim that the exchange had acted against it with prejudice. "There's no reason why we should be prej-

udiced against them," he said.

"The reason they're getting themselves delisted is so they can run away and not be answerable to us."

Reliance said Mr. Kabra's description of the company as a "fugitive," a word he used in a published interview, confirmed his bias against the company.

Meanwhile, a local report said the exchange planned to drop Reliance from its indexes pending the outcome of the delisting issue. Reliance shares account for more than 10 percent of the benchmark Sensitive Index, more than any other company, so their removal could lead to a redrawing of the index.

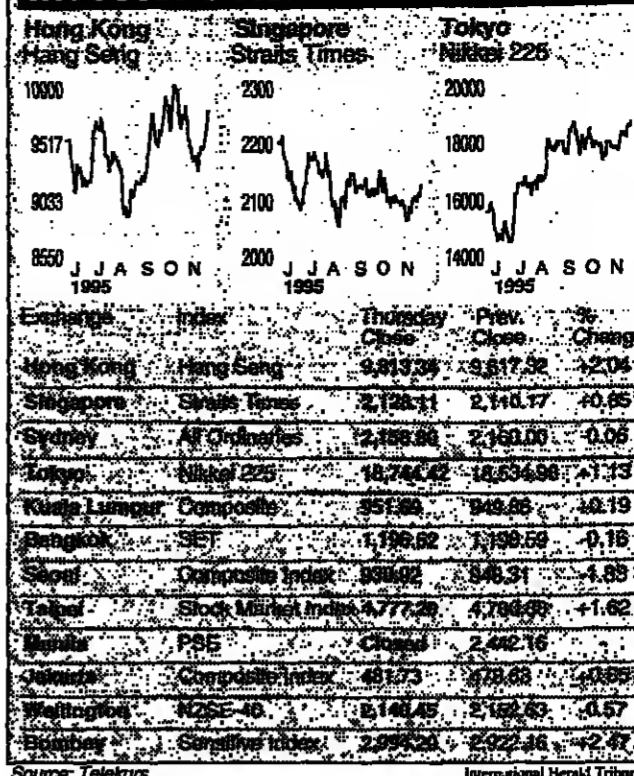
The exchange board is to meet Monday to discuss the possible delisting and which stocks might replace Reliance in the Sensitive Index if the company did end its listing.

After falling 5 percent Wednesday, Reliance shares rebounded Thursday to close at 214 rupees (\$6.28).

## Very briefly:

- Ford Motor Co. and Mazda Motor Corp. will each have a 45 percent stake in a joint venture in Thailand that is to start making pickup trucks in 1998 with a capacity of 135,000 units a year.
- Deutsche Bank AG's Deutsche Morgan Grenfell affiliate granted what the bank called Vietnam's largest export credit yet, for 226 million Deutsche marks (\$157.3 million).
- Silicon Graphics Inc., which helped build the dinosaurs in the

## Investor's Asia



Source: Reuters International Herald Tribune

# BAHAMAS NEW PROVIDENCE POWER EXPANSION PROGRAMME - PHASE II PREQUALIFICATION NOTICE

The Bahamas Electricity Corporation is seeking approval of a loan from the Inter-American Development Bank towards part of the cost of ONE SLOW SPEED DIESEL ALTERNATOR RATED AT APPROXIMATELY 30 MW AND ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT.

The scope of the work will include:

The complete design, manufacture, supply, testing in works, packaging for export, shipping, transport, delivery to site, erection, painting, commissioning and putting into normal operation, performance and reliability testing on completion, instruction of BEC's personnel and maintenance for the maintenance period of all the mechanical and electrical services associated with the above plant including heating, fuel, lubricating oil, and cooling water systems, MV switchgear, LV switchgear, interlocking with and modification of existing central control monitoring hardware and software, d.c. equipment and transformers, etc.

The location for the installation will be adjacent to the existing power station at Clifton Pier, New Providence, Bahamas.

The civil works for the project will be provided under a separate contract.

Procurement of goods and/or contracting for the works covered by the said financing shall be subject to the provisions of the loan contract. Goods and services to be procured for the project must originate in the Bank's member countries. Only companies from the Bank's member countries may participate in this tender.

Companies interested in prequalifying for this project will be required to submit comprehensive detail to allow the following areas to be evaluated:

- Experience and past performance of the company on similar projects
- Type and experience of the engines proposed.
- Capability of the company to undertake the project with respect to personnel, equipment, structure, organisation and taking into consideration current work load.
- Financial capability.

Companies wishing to prequalify may obtain the prequalification documents by contacting the address below no later than 16.00 hours on 15 January, 1996.

Every application for the prequalification document must be accompanied by an application fee of US\$100 if applying from outside the Bahamas and B\$50 if applying from within the Bahamas to cover handling and shipping costs.

Completed applications must be returned no later than 16.00 hours on 31 January 1996 to:

Bahamas Electricity Corporation,  
Mr. Patrick Hanna, Senior Project Engineer,  
P.O. Box N-7509, Nassau, Bahamas.

# China's Vague Tax Changes Give GM Clear Difficulties

By Seth Faison  
New York Times Service

BEIJING — Imagine negotiating for years to open a \$1 billion factory in China, factoring in all the costs and maneuvering a business plan over dozens of bureaucratic hurdles — and then, weeks after finally winning approval, seeing one of the major incentives that made the deal attractive suddenly disappear.

General Motors Corp. faces just such a shock. To a lesser degree, so do dozens of other Western companies that have recently signed deals in China. They are now waking up to the news that a sizable tax increase is at hand.

Their frustration is compounded by an unwillingness by Chinese officials to clarify the extent and timing of the tax changes, including what industries and companies may be exempt. A senior Chinese tax official, facing confusion and rumors among foreign businesses here, stepped forward this week to try to clear the air. But the official, Xiang Huaicheng, seemed only to deepen the confusion.

Yes, he said, the government planned to do away with the incentive that had attracted GM — duty-free status for imports of production equipment by foreign-financed enterprises. But too, there was no certain date for the change — some Chinese officials have said it would be Jan. 1, while others have said April 1.

He acknowledged that the tax changes would probably reduce foreign investment. But the changes were necessary, he said, as part of an extensive restructuring of China's system of tax preferences.

Chinese officials have said they want to do away with most tax preferences for foreign enterprises, and to balance that they have announced a broad reduction in import tariffs for sometime next year. But Western executives here grumble that the extent of those reductions remains unclear.

Anne Stevenson-Yang, director of the United States-China Business Council in Beijing, said she was concerned about the effect of ever-changing policies, with inadequate official explanation, on the environment for investing.

"When it's done in this atmosphere of secrecy, it makes it impossible for investors to plan," Ms. Stevenson-Yang said. "It destabilizes the investment environment because it's one more example of how China changes policies."

Contracts take years to negotiate, she said, but now executives who have completed them are in a panic, trying to find out how to win an exemption from the new tax. Others are hurrying to arrange deals before year-end in hope of avoiding the tax.

While duties will vary by item, most production machinery that has been duty-free is likely to be taxed at a rate of between 25 percent and 30 percent. For GM, which was selected a few weeks ago as a partner for a \$1.1 billion vehicle-assembly plant in Shanghai and has agreed that the bulk of its investment would be in production machinery, the new tax could raise costs by more than \$100 million.

Mr. Xiang said officials would consider exemptions for companies that have already signed contracts, but he would not say what kinds of companies would qualify.

## GT BIOTECHNOLOGY & HEALTH FUND

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING  
As the extraordinary general meeting scheduled on 27th November, 1995 was not able to deliberate and vote the items of the agenda as a result of a lack of quorum, shareholders of GT BIOTECHNOLOGY & HEALTH FUND (the "Fund") are hereby convened to an extraordinary general meeting to be held at 69, route d'Esch, Luxembourg on 3rd January, 1996 at 11:00 a.m. with the following agenda:

- To resolve on the liquidation of GT Biotechnology & Health Fund.
- To appoint a liquidator.
- To fix the date of the second shareholders meeting to hear the report of the liquidator and to appoint an auditor.
- To fix the date of the third meeting of shareholders to hear the report of the auditor and to divide the close of the liquidation of the Fund.

Shareholders are informed that no quorum is required for this resumed meeting. Resolution under item 1 will be passed at a majority of 2/3 of the shares present or represented at the meeting. If on the date on which the meeting is held, the net assets of the Fund have decreased below two thirds of the equivalent of 50,000,000 Luxembourg francs, the resolution under item 1 will be passed with the consent of a simple majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting. If on the date on which the meeting is held, the net assets of the Fund have decreased below one fourth of the equivalent of 50,000,000 Luxembourg francs, the resolution under item 1 will be passed with the consent of shareholders holding one fourth of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

Resolutions under item 2 to 4 will be passed at the simple majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting. Proxy cards are available at the registered office of the Fund. Proxy cards returned for the meeting held on 27th November, 1995 are also valid for the meeting to be held on 3rd January, 1996.

Holders of bearer shares are requested to deposit their shares at Banque Internationale à Luxembourg at least 3 clear days prior to the date of the meeting.

Luxembourg, 1st December, 1995

GT BIOTECHNOLOGY & HEALTH FUND

# BAHAMAS NEW PROVIDENCE POWER EXPANSION PROGRAMME - PHASE II PREQUALIFICATION NOTICE

The Bahamas Electricity Corporation is seeking approval of a loan from the Inter-American Development Bank towards part of the cost of the CIVIL WORKS ASSOCIATED WITH NEW 30MW SLOW SPEED DIESEL PROJECT including:

- \* Extension to the existing power house building at Clifton Pier Power Station.
- \* Engine foundation block.
- \* External plinths, bunds, pipe and cable trenches.
- \* Site Services.
- \* Electrical and mechanical building services.

Procurement of goods and/or contracting for the works covered by the said financing shall be subject to the provisions of the loan contract. Goods and services to be procured for the project must originate in the Bank's member countries. Only companies from the Bank's member countries may participate in this tender.

It is not anticipated that local companies will have the experience necessary to prequalify for this work, and for this reason such companies are encouraged to apply as part of a consortium or joint venture involving a suitably experienced international company.

Companies interested in prequalifying for this project will be required to submit comprehensive detail to allow the following areas to be evaluated:

- Experience and past performance of the company on similar projects
- Capability of the company to undertake the project with respect to personnel, equipment, structure, organisation and taking into consideration current work load.
- Financial capability.

Companies wishing to prequalify may obtain the prequalification documents by contacting the address below no later than 16.00 hours on 15 January, 1996.

Every application for the prequalification document must be accompanied by an application fee of US\$100 if applying from outside the Bahamas and B\$50 if applying from within the Bahamas to cover handling and shipping costs.

Completed applications must be returned no later than 16.00 hours on 31 January 1996 to:

Bahamas Electricity Corporation,  
Mr. Patrick Hanna, Senior Project Engineer,  
P.O. Box N-7509, Nassau, Bahamas.

# BAHAMAS NEW PROVIDENCE POWER EXPANSION PROGRAMME - PHASE II PREQUALIFICATION NOTICE

The Bahamas Electricity Corporation is seeking approval of a loan from the Inter-American Development Bank towards part of the cost of A 132KV TRANSMISSION LINE consisting of:

- \* 132 kV line from Clifton Pier to bulk supply location yet to be designated. The line will be of single wood pole construction.
- \* Transmission line protective relaying and coordination of existing protective relaying systems.
- \* Construction of a new 132/33 kV Substation and/or modifications to existing 132/33 kV substation.
- \* All associated Substation facilities including control, protection, metering and auxiliary systems and all Civil Works and Building Services.

The scope of the work will include:

The complete design, manufacture, supply, testing in works, packaging for export, shipping, transport, delivery to site, erection and commissioning.

Procurement of goods and/or contracting for the works covered by the said financing shall be subject to the provisions of the loan contract. Goods and services to be procured for the project must originate in the Bank's member countries. Only companies from the Bank's member countries may participate in this tender.

Companies interested in prequalifying for this project will be required to submit comprehensive detail to allow the following areas to be evaluated:

- Experience and past performance of the company on similar projects
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Bahamas Electricity Corporation,  
Mr. Patrick Hanna, Senior Project Engineer,  
P.O. Box N-7509, Nassau, Bahamas.  
Tel: (809) 328-7700 Fax: (809) 323-6852

**Thursday's 4 p.m. Close**

(Continued)

High 1st Month		Low 1st Week		Div	Yr	PS	24	High	Low	Lowest	Charges
1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044
2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056
2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068
2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080
2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092
2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104
2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116
2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128
2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140
2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152
2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164
2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176
2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188
2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200
2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212
2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224
2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236
2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248
2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260
2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272
2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284
2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296
2297	2298	2299	2300	230							

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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

2. The second part outlines the specific procedures for recording and reconciling accounts. It details the steps involved in ensuring that all entries are properly categorized and balanced.

3. The third part addresses the role of internal controls in preventing fraud and errors. It describes how a robust system of checks and balances can be implemented to safeguard assets.

4. The fourth part discusses the importance of regular audits and reviews. It explains how these processes can help identify potential issues and ensure compliance with relevant regulations.

5. The fifth part provides a summary of the key findings and recommendations. It highlights the areas where improvements can be made and offers practical suggestions for implementation.

6. The sixth part concludes the document by reiterating the commitment to high standards of financial integrity and transparency. It expresses confidence in the ability to meet all obligations and maintain the trust of stakeholders.

**Fund facts  
via fax.**

## November 30, 1995

[illegible]

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## WORLD ROUNDUP



Nick Faldo plays out of a bunker in the Million Dollar Challenge.

## Torrance Shares Lead

Sam Torrance continued his golden year with a joint pace-setting 3-under-par 69 on his debut Thursday in the Million Dollar Challenge at the Gary Player Country Club in South Africa.

Torrance shared the lead with Corey Pavin, the U.S. Open champion. Pavin made three birdies in the last four holes. Colin Montgomerie, who edged Torrance, a Briton, for first place in the European earnings list this summer was at the bottom of the 12-man field here after a 7-over-par 79.

Nick Faldo, the defending champion, was even par until a disastrous triple-bogey eight on the par-5 ninth hole. (Reuters)

## Alomar Seeks \$25 Million

BASEBALL Roberto Alomar, the all-star, free-agent second baseman, wants a three-year \$25-million deal. Alomar's agent, Jaime Torres, has asked for an average salary of \$8.3 million that would make his client the highest-paid player in baseball. His current club, the Toronto Blue Jays, says that is too much and has offered a deal worth \$15 million. The New York Yankees also have dismissed Torres's asking price. (AP)

## Swimming Fails Dope Test

SWIMMING The International Swimming Federation admitted that there was an anomaly in the stringent new sanctions for doping offenders adopted at its congress in Rio de Janeiro. Under the new regime the penalty for taking anabolic steroids, an automatic four-year ban, is longer than the penalty for refusing to take a test.

• Franziska van Almsick of Germany, the favorite at the start of the women's 100-meter freestyle final was disqualified Thursday at the world short-course championships in Rio, leaving her chief rival, Le Jingyi, of China, to win easily. Australians won the first two finals: Scott Miller the 100-meter men's butterfly, and Susan O'Neill the women's 200-meter butterfly. (Reuters)

## Tide Turns for Alabama

FOOTBALL The University of Alabama received a mostly favorable ruling in its appeal on penalties against the football program. An NCAA panel on Wednesday eliminated a third year of probation and restored nine scholarships. The Crimson Tide is still barred from playing in a bowl game this year. Alabama is No. 21 in the rankings and would likely go to the Peach Bowl if eligible. (AP)

## Bucharest Players Banned

RUGBY UNION Five Steaua Bucharest players have been banned for two years for attacking a linesman on a train, the Romanian Rugby Union Federation said Thursday.

Earlier this month, Steaua lost its leading position in the domestic championship losing, 6-3, to Universitatea Baia Mare.

On their return trip to Bucharest, the five Steaua players struck one of the linesmen who happened to be on the same train. (Reuters)

## British Fans Buy Club Shares in Protest

Fans of Manchester United, England's richest club, have bought shares in the club to force their way into Friday's shareholders' meeting to demand a cut in admission prices.

Members of United's Independent Supporters Association have invested on the

## SOCCER ROUNDUP

stock market as a way of gaining access to the club's annual meeting.

They will demand a drop in admission prices at Old Trafford after record profits of £20 million (about \$32 million) to be announced by the club.

The lowest admission price to a league match at Old Trafford for a nonmember is £20, just £2 less than the lowest price for a seat at the Royal Opera House in London's West End.

The club has refused to meet representatives of the fans' association to discuss the matter of admission costs to the stadium they like to call the "Theatre of Dreams."

"By buying shares we hope we can get them to listen to the genuine fans that have to pay the future welfare of the club," says the organization's secretary, Andy Walsh.

BRAZIL Botafogo reached the semifinals of the Brazilian soccer championship Wednesday, despite being utterly outclassed as they lost, 3-1, to Santos.

Botafogo qualified after Corinthians, the only team that could catch them, lost, 2-1, to Bahia, leaving them six points behind Botafogo in group A with one game left in the second stage of the tournament.

Santos, which is in Group B, needs to win its last game in the second stage to join Botafogo in the last four.

The highlight of Santos' performance was a 36th-minute goal by Giovanni, following a move that was reminiscent of the halcyon days when the Pele played for the club.

ENGLAND Newcastle United's reward for an impressive fourth-round victory at Liverpool on Wednesday night was to be drawn away to rejuvenated Arsenal in the quarter-final draw Thursday of the League Cup. Newcastle, the Premier League leader, has not been in a final of any kind, for nearly 20 years.

Arsenal, the 1993 winner, had come from behind Wednesday to beat Sheffield, 2-1.

Giantkillers Reading, which beat Southampton in the Premier League, landed a trip to Leeds. Leeds beat the Blackburn Rovers on Wednesday, inspired by Tomas Broin, the Swedish international, whom the club signed this month for £4.5 million.

Another first-division club, the Wolverhampton Wanderers, from the West Midlands, knocked out one of the region's two Premier League clubs, Coventry City, on Wednesday. Now it must make the short trip to Birmingham to play the other, Aston Villa.

BOENIA Bosnia lost, 2-0, to Albania on Thursday in the team's first official match since last week's peace agreement. Anesti Qendro and Enkeleid Doli scored for Albania.

## Tennis Is Hot Ticket In Chilly Moscow

By Christopher Clarey  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — There was a time, not very long ago, when tennis was about as popular in this very chilly neck of the woods as capitalism. But tastes have evolved rapidly along with borders, prices and ideologies.

This year, the Americans are in town for the Davis Cup final, and every ticket has been sold. The three-day, five-match event begins Friday and ends Sunday in the cavernous arena built for the 1980 Olympics.

Even the elusive Andre Agassi has arrived. Although he won't play because of a lingering chest injury, he flew in Wednesday night to provide emotional support for his teammates, Pete Sampras, Jim Courier, Todd Martin and Richey Reneberg.

"The guys were a little surprised," said the American captain, Tom Gullikson. "I think they were appreciative of the gesture. But they've got a job to do and they can't afford to lose focus."

The Americans will need to be focused to prosper on the dark red clay the Russians carefully chose as a surface. They also will need to be focused to cope with 11,800 Russian fans, who paid between \$5 and \$50 a day for tickets — no trivial expenditure in a nation where the average monthly salary is estimated at around \$200.

"The rich will be here but also all kinds of people," said Sergei Leonyuk, an assistant to Russia's Davis Cup captain, Anatoli Lepeshin. "People want to support our team, and they also want to have a look at Pete and Jim and Andre."

Then, a Russian team member, Alexander Volkov, walked up to Leonyuk and casually handed him a wad of \$20 bills.

"There are no credit cards, and prices are very high, so people must pay with this," Leonyuk said. "I loaned him this money, and now he is giving it back. He isn't even afraid to carry this around. Everybody is talking about Russia as a country with gangsters and a lot of killers and stuff like this, but I think you see the same thing in America. The reality is always in the middle."

Newly affluent Russian sports stars, including some expatriates playing in the National Hockey League in North America, have complained about being harassed by the Russian mafia. The Davis Cup players make no such claims.

"They never have bothered me," said Russia's top singles player, Yevgeni Kafelnikov, who is ranked No. 6 in the world. "I think they respect the sportsmen because we make money by doing something. It's not like we are trying to steal money from somebody else."

TENNIS and prize money have become regular bedfellows in Moscow. Since 1990, the Kremlin Cup, a men's tour event, has been held annually; the event drew an estimated 80,000 fans to the Olympic Stadium earlier this month. Jimmy Connors's senior tour has also passed through. With the game's emergence, court time and instruction now come at a premium.

"With the Communist regime, it was much easier to practice because you never had to pay for it," said Kafelnikov, one of several talented members of the last generation to come up through the Soviet junior system.

"Now, everywhere you go, you have to pay the price. I think these young kids who don't have money — like we didn't have



Having a ball: Jim Courier, of the U.S. team, loosening up for the Davis Cup final in Moscow with an American football.

money — they have no chance to play on courts and have right equipment."

The question is whether the high price of tennis in Russia will limit the game only to those who can afford it.

The concerns are legitimate, but tennis still ranks a strong third behind soccer and ice hockey in popularity among Russian sports. Much of the credit is given to President Boris N. Yeltsin and Shamil Tarpishvili, the minister of sport, who is a former Soviet Davis Cup captain and happens to be Yeltsin's tennis coach.

Yeltsin is an avid, if unexceptional, player and serious fan who, during a vacation in September, dropped by the team's

training camp at the Black Sea resort of Sochi. Yeltsin also dropped by during last year's final against Sweden, committing the faux pas of entering the stadium at 5-3 in the decisive set of Volkov's opening singles match against Stefan Edberg. Volkov and the Russians went on to lose.

Yeltsin is not expected to make a return visit this year, although it has more to do with his fragile heart than superstition.

"I understand that he will not come," Leonyuk said. "It's not because of the elections. He just really gets worried about the guys on the team, and if he comes and starts cheering, it maybe won't be so good for his health."

## Sampras Faces Chesnokov

Sampras was paired against Andrei Chesnokov in the opening match Friday. The Associated Press reported. The draw gives the U.S. a chance to make a good start. Sampras, while not at his best on clay, is 90 spots ahead of Chesnokov in the ratings. It also gives Chesnokov a chance to repeat his semifinal heroics. He saved match points in the last rubber to win the tie for Russia. He will face Courier last on Sunday. In between, Courier plays Kafelnikov on Friday. Reneberg and Martin will face the Russians in doubles on Saturday, and Sampras will play Kafelnikov on Sunday.

## Kirsten Scores Test Century

JOHANNESBURG — The opener Gary Kirsten scored his maiden test century Thursday as South Africa flourished then faltered on the first day of the second test against England.

The home team, comfortably placed at 211 runs for two wickets, slumped to 278 for seven at the close as England fought back through Dominic Cork and Devoe Malcolm.

England, gambling on an all-pace attack, asked South Africa to bat at The Wanderers but appeared to have made a miscalculation as the South Africans took advantage of some erratic bowling.

Kirsten, who has scored seven half-centuries in 16 tests, initially put South Africa in control with a chanceless hundred. But England fought back, dominating the final session as Malcolm removed both Kirsten (110) and the wicketkeeper Dave Richardson (0) and five wickets fell for 67 runs in 24 overs.

In Sydney, Pakistan's batsman, Ijaz Ahmed, scored an unbeaten century on the first day of the final test against Australia. Ijaz batted for six minutes short of six hours to finish on 101 not out and become the first Pakistani to reach triple figures during the series. At the close, Pakistan was 231 for four.

Shane Warne shrugged off the lingering effects of a broken toe and bowled for 27 overs and took two wickets.

Salim Malik made 36, his highest score on tour. Malik, who had accused several Australian players of trying to bribe him, was jeered by the crowd.



Ian Healey leads vain Australian appeals for wicket of Pakistan's Ijaz Ahmed.

## Where the Pigskin is Passé, It's Orange County à la Duck Hockey Has Replaced Football in L.A.

By Len Hochberg  
Washington Post Service

COSTA MESA, California — With the NFL season driving toward the playoffs, there were a couple of traditional California rivalries on the schedule last weekend. The Rams played the San Francisco 49ers and the Raiders met the San Diego Chargers. That would be the St. Louis Rams and the Oakland Raiders.

"It's hard to believe there is no National Football League team in Southern California," said Bill Robertson, the director of public relations for the NHL's Mighty Ducks of Anaheim.

Robertson then added, "It's not hard to believe there are two National Hockey League teams."

Who would have believed it? Los Angeles, the United States' second-biggest market, has no professional football teams and two professional hockey teams, the Mighty Ducks and the Los Angeles Kings.

Nobody here seems to care that the Rams left. The Raiders kept their practice facility in El Segundo and fly to Oakland for their home games, so they're still here, sort of. "Not from a loyalty or heart standpoint," said Nick Salata, the Kings' director of communications and a native Southern Californian.

In the balmy weather off the Pacific Ocean, the Ducks were doing just fine even before the NFL's exodus from Los Angeles after last season. Now their owner, in traditional Disney fashion, sees an opening to do even better.

"Since there's no other team in Orange County," where the Ducks play and where the Rams played, "it's a splendid opportunity to merchandise the club on radio and TV, in newspapers," said Robertson. "We've tried to capitalize to get players into the community."

"We're the team for Orange County."

The Ducks' string of 51 sellouts at the Pond was broken this season, but only by 100 or so fans.

Again, in traditional Disney fashion, "What we try to provide is a total entertainment package from the time they park their car," said Robertson.

The Kings, despite Wayne Gretzky, have seen their attendance slip of late. In the 16,005-seat Forum, their average crowd has dipped from 15,398 in last year's lockout-delayed season to 14,110 this season.

They have problems to overcome that the still-in-the-honeymoon-stage, third-year Ducks haven't had. The Kings didn't make the playoffs the past two years and the club filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection last year after former owner Bruce McNall pleaded guilty to bank fraud. The Kings were the first NHL team to request playoff ticket money from fans and, after not reaching the post-

season, were the last to return the money.

"We've stepped up our advertising quite a bit," said Salata, "not in reaction to football being gone, it's just that we have tickets to sell."

Salata did note that before Gretzky arrived from Edmonton in 1988, the fan base was 8,000 to 10,000. "Since Gretzky," he said, "street hockey and youth hockey participation, the number of ice rinks has increased 100, 200 percent."

Lots of hockey is flourishing in Southern California. (There's even an International Hockey League team, the L.A. IceDogs.) The Anaheim Bullfrogs, who share the Pond with the Ducks, are in Roller Hockey International, a 20-team league in the United States and Canada.

The Bullfrogs averaged crowds of 10,000 the past two seasons, twice the league average, said Drew McCaughey, the club's director of marketing and promotions.

"There's lots of youth roller hockey starting up in California," he said. The area is "out big in ice hockey. Roller hockey is easier. Indeed, people of all ages can be seen roller blading around the area year-round."

Both the Ducks and Kings, however, have community programs geared to developing ice hockey among area youth. The Kings' target audience is Los Angeles. The Ducks pinpoint the southern tip of Los Angeles to the northern edge of San Diego.

"We're catering to kids, catering to families, catering to the corporate community," said Robertson.

Even though there are no NFL teams, there's still a tremendous number of sports for Southern Californians to sample. There are two baseball teams (the Dodgers and Angels); two pro basketball teams (the Lakers and Clippers, the latter plays some home games at the Pond); and UCLA and USC football and basketball, among a mass of college athletics. And, some people count the NFL's Chargers and baseball's Padres from San Diego.

All the teams compete for the entertainment dollar in a region where the economy has not recovered as it has in other parts of the country. Add to that what Salata calls "the relaxation of sports fervor" in Southern California.

That may explain why there was so much apathy when the Rams and Raiders left. But the Ducks, with Wild Wing the mascot and their Decoys dancers-cheerleaders and their Jumbotron scoreboard that explains hockey rules, are finding a way not only to survive but to flourish.

And as for there being no NFL team in the area, Robertson, in traditional Disney fashion, said, "The Walt Disney Company would like to change that soon." Disney wants the NFL in Orange County, wants the NBA in Orange County.

Apparently, the more Ducks on the Pond the merrier.

## King Crosses the Delaware to Stage Tyson-Mathis Fight

New York Times Service

Only three hours after Don King had been evicted by New Jersey on Wednesday, he crossed the Delaware to Philadelphia, where Mike Tyson will now fight against Buster Mathis Jr. on Saturday night, Dec. 16, in the Spectrum and on the Fox Network's free television.

"Philadelphia is the home of Rocky," the promoter shouted in a conference call. Philadelphia is the home of the Constitution, it's also the home of Don King, now that the New Jersey Casino Control Commission said no to Atlantic City as a site for the bout.

King had been hoping to put the Tyson-Mathis match in Atlantic City on Dec. 16. To circumvent a ban on dealing with the resort's casinos because

of his indictment for insurance fraud, King struck a deal with the hotel magnate Donald Trump, the host of earlier Tyson fights.

"Don King," Trump had promised, "would not directly or indirectly participate."

However, in a 4-0 decision, the commission ruled that Trump could not promote the fight in conjunction with three Trump hotels and two Bally hotels.

In a statement, the commission said Trump's proposed arrangement "would be indirectly" dealing with Tyson's promoter.

After the ruling, Tyson's manager, John Home (who said Tyson has been sparing for a week) acknowledged that Tyson would not fight anywhere unless King were the promoter.

## Bud Sports Notes

DECEMBER 1, 1998

HEAVYWEIGHT BOXER LAMAR CLARK HAS SIX FIGHTS IN THE SAME NIGHT! HE KNOCKS OUT FIVE OF THE SIX IN THE FIRST ROUND, AND THE SIXTH FIGHTER ONLY MAKES IT INTO THE SECOND ROUND. OVERALL, LAMAR BOASTED A 47-3-1 CAREER RECORD, ENDING WITH A LOSS TO CASSIUS CLAY (LATER KNOWN AS MUHAMMAD ALI) ON APRIL 19, 1961.

All natural, beechwood aged. This Bud's for you.

## SPORTS

# Alonzo Who? Geiger Steps in for Hornets

The Charlotte Hornets don't need Alonzo Mourning to beat the New York Knicks.

With Mourning traded to Miami, the Hornets turned to reserve Matt Geiger to overcome Patrick Ewing and Company on Wednesday night.

"I was battling Patrick all night," Geiger said. "We were getting in his face

## NBA ROUNDUP

and not letting him get any easy shots. It's hard to guard a great center." Geiger scored all of his 10 points in the fourth quarter — matching Ewing's game total — and helped hold the Knicks center to one second-half basket as the Hornets won, 115-105.

It was Charlotte's seventh victory over the Knicks in their last nine meetings.

While Charlotte has dominated the Knicks since losing to them in the 1993 playoffs, this was the first time the Hornets have played New York since trading Mourning to the Miami Heat.

No problem. Geiger, obtained by Charlotte in the Mourning trade, put in a slam dunk in the fourth quarter to snap a 93-93 tie and give the Hornets the lead for good. Then he added four free throws.

Larry Johnson and Glen Rice each scored 25 points for the Hornets, while John Starks paced the Knicks with 27 points.

Trail Blazers 112, Warriors 98 In Oakland, California, even 7-foot-3 Arvidas Sabonis got in the act as Portland hit a team-record 13 three-pointers in beating Golden State. The Trail Blazers tied an NBA record with 10 three-pointers in the first half.

Sabonis hit three three-pointers and totaled 23 points, while Rod Strickland led

with 24 points, including four three-pointers. Joe Smith had 23 points and eight rebounds for the Warriors.

Lakers 107, Suns 96 In Inglewood, California, Cedric Ceballos had 24 points and grabbed 11 rebounds to lead the Lakers' victory over Phoenix.

The Suns trailed by as many as 22 points late in the third quarter before rallying within five on a three-pointer by Michael Finley with 36 seconds left. But the Lakers scored the game's final five points.

Charles Barkley and Wesley Person led the Suns with 16 points apiece.

Spurs 105, Clippers 86 In San Antonio, Texas, David Robinson scored 33 points and grabbed 11 rebounds to lead the Spurs. Chuck Person, starting for the injured Sean Elliott, added 22 points, including six three-pointers.

Loy Vaught led Los Angeles with 15 points but had only three in the second half.

Hawks 106, 76ers 81 In Atlanta, Ken Norman led a balanced Atlanta attack with 15 points against Philadelphia, which suffered its eighth successive loss.

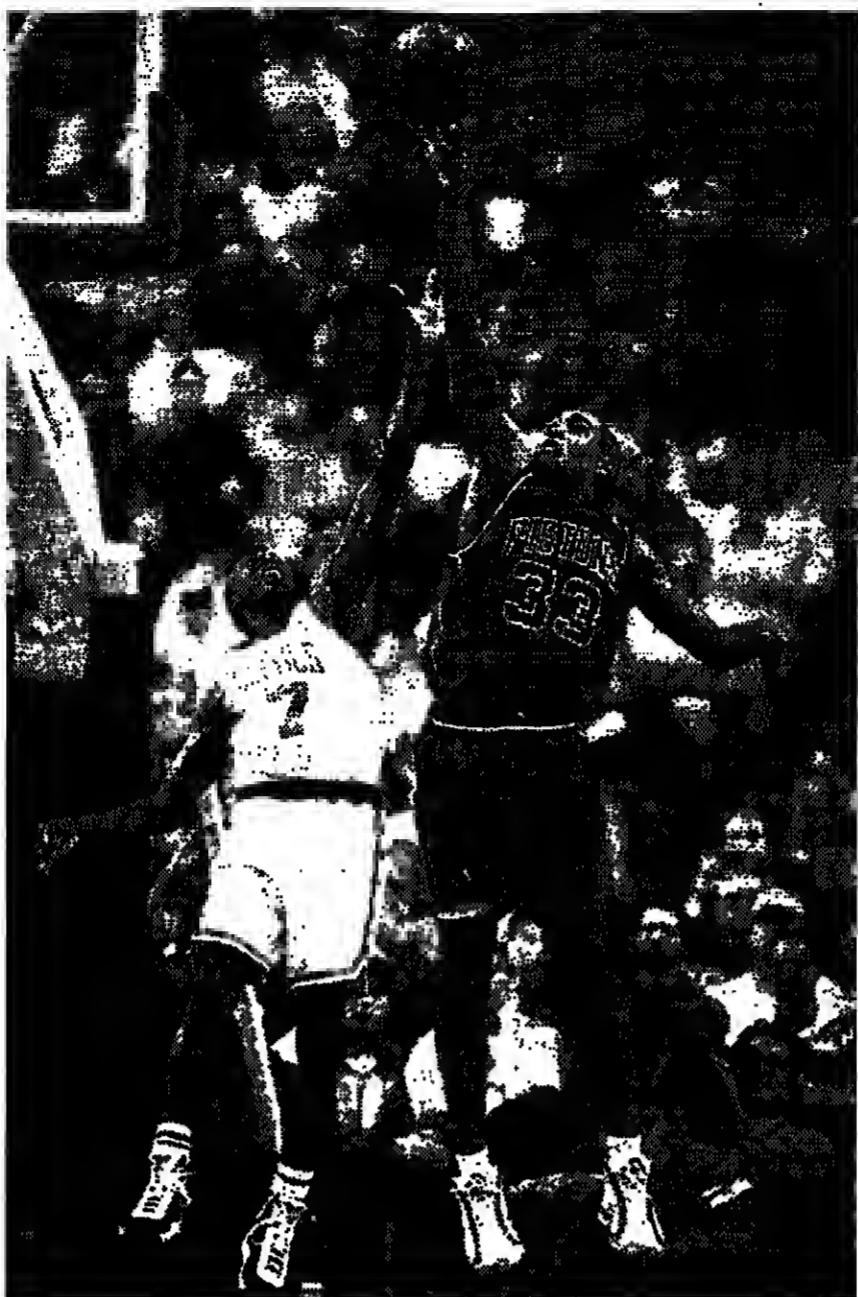
Mookie Blaylock had 14 points, Andrew Lang 13, Alan Henderson and Stacey Augmon 12 each, and Spud Webb 11 in the Hawks' third consecutive victory.

Jerry Stackhouse, the league's top-scoring rookie, led Philadelphia with 22 points.

Celtics 100, Pistons 96 In Boston, Rick Fox sank two free throws with 10 seconds left, then made a game-saving play seven seconds later to lead Boston over Detroit.

With six seconds left, Fox tipped a missed free-throw rebound back to center court, where Dee Brown of the Celtics grabbed it, was fouled and hit both free throws to ice the victory.

Dino Radja led the Celtics with 29 points and 15 rebounds, while Allan Houston had 31 points and Grant Hill 29 for Detroit.



Grant Hill of the Pistons outreaching Dee Brown of the Celtics for a rebound.

# Flyers Edge Panthers, 2-1, In 'Huge Game' at Miami

The Associated Press

Playing the Florida Panthers this season has been no day at the beach for National Hockey League. So a victory in Miami did a world of good for the Philadelphia Flyers' mental outlook, to say nothing of their place in the Atlantic Division standings.

"This was a huge game, all you have to do is look at the points," the Flyers' goaltender, Ron Hextall, said after a 2-1 overtime victory Wednesday night.

The victory moved the Flyers within one

through this, and I won't be the last."

Bill Guerin, Petr Sykora and Scott Perlin had the other Devils goals as New Jersey ended a six-game winless streak. Wayne Gretzky, 41, scored a power-play goal by Roman Hamrik at 17:37 of the second period gave Tampa Bay a tie with visiting Hartford, extending the Lightning's unbeaten streak to six games.

Brendan Shanahan scored his fourth of the season and first in seven games for Hartford, and Jason Muzzatti made 33 saves in his second start of the season.

Rangers 5, Sabres 3 Mike Richter made 30 saves as New York extended its home undefeated streak to eight games.

The Rangers scored three times after Buffalo pulled within a goal to extend their record at home in the last eight games to 7-0-1.

Blues 5, Canadiens 4 In St. Louis, Missouri, Brett Hull had a goal and two assists as the Blues snapped a five-game winless streak.

Wings 2, Capitals 2 Pat Peake and Peter Bondra scored eight minutes apart in the second period, rallying Washington to a tie at Anaheim, California.

Flames 3, Sharks 3 Michael Nylander scored a tie-breaking goal with 11:43 remaining as Calgary won at San Jose, California to snap a five-game winless streak.

The game marked the first meeting between the teams since San Jose ousted the Flames from the playoffs in the first round last season. Both teams have struggled this season, and the defeat left San Jose with the worst record in the NHL.

Blackhawks 2, Canucks 2 Russ Courtnall's unassisted goal early in the third period allowed the Canucks to recover from a two-goal deficit and earn a tie with visiting Chicago.

Vancouver trailed, 2-0, late in the second period before Roman Oksanen scored a power-play goal to ignite the comeback.

The Canucks still have won only once at home.

## NHL ROUNDUP

point of the Panthers in the showdown between the top two teams in the division.

"We managed to get a few lucky bounces," said Brent Fedyk, who scored the first Philadelphia goal.

Kevin Haller scored from just inside the blue line with 30 seconds left in overtime for Philadelphia.

Haller's shot came after a last-minute blitz by Philadelphia that saw Florida's goaltender, John Vanbiesbrouck, stop four rapid-fire shots. The puck seemed to be smothered by the Panthers' Scott Mellanby when it squirted loose and Haller came up with it, shooting it past Vanbiesbrouck's glove.

Devils 4, Avalanche 3 Stephane Richer scored the game-winner 57 seconds into overtime as New Jersey beat Colorado to spoil the return of Claude Lemieux to the Brendan Byrne Arena in Rutherford, New Jersey.

Lemieux, the playoff MVP in leading the Devils to the Stanley Cup championship last season, played his first game in New Jersey after a trade that sent him to Colorado in the off-season following a bitter contract dispute. He did not figure in the scoring.

"I thought it was going to be difficult," Lemieux said. "You want to play a good game, but at the same time it's tough playing against guys you were friends with for so many years. I'm not the first person to go

## SCOREBOARD

## BASKETBALL

## NBA STANDINGS

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## MAGAZINES

## The Decorator Wars

By Christopher Mason  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the cut-throat world of magazines, the scoop is all. That being so, the world of shelter magazines — the unlikely name given by the industry to glossy interior-design publications — has been consumed for the past week by a scandal worthy of Anthony Trollope, or at least Jane Austen.

Those keen observers of the human comedy might find irresistible fodder in the tale of how Anna Wintour, the editor of *Vogue* magazine, was double-crossed by two stars of her current issue: Stephen Sills and his partner, James Hunford, two of the hottest New York interior decorators, whose careers she has fostered.

People at the magazine said Wintour was furious last week to see the Sills-Hunford weekend house in Bedford, New York, to which she had devoted 10 pages in the December edition of *Vogue*, emblazoned on the cover of the December *Elle Decor*. Worse still, *Elle Decor*'s eight-page article on the house, which is a summation of the two decorators' pared-down but opulent style, hit the stands a week before *Vogue*.

One observer described the glacial resolve with which the *Vogue* editor closed the door of her office before calling the designers to issue a thunderous dressing-down. Their calls were not to be put through again.

This tempest in a teacup exemplifies the frenzied competition that now exists among design magazines for the same interiors. As James Reginato, features editor of *W* magazine, a competitor, put it: "What this comes down to is, there are really only a handful of decorators doing great and original

work. So when one of them has a project, like the Sills house, available to be published, there is a feeding frenzy."

In a telephone interview on Monday from her office, Wintour was asked whether she felt betrayed by the decorators' multiple exposure, having shown their projects repeatedly since 1988 and hired them to work on her own town house in New York and weekend home in Bellport, New York.

"It was a mistake," she said tersely. "I would not call it a betrayal." How angry was she? There was a deafening pause. "Let's just say it was a miscalculation," she said.

For an editor in this rarefied world, it is not enough to show a house; you have to show it first. "I probably would have just killed them," said Paige Rense, the editor in chief of *Architectural Digest*, who for decades has been fierce about demanding exclusivity for her magazine, which is now a part of the Condé Nast empire. "It's frankly a very stupid thing for a decorator to do. It hardly wins you the good will of the magazine you deceive. And no other editor will trust you."

Rense once refused to run the architectural scoop of the late '70s, on Frank Gehry's own deconstructed house in Santa Monica, California, because a picture of Gehry standing in front of the house had appeared in *People* magazine.

Wintour said she had been "misled" about the timing and focus of the *Elle Decor* article. She said the two decorators had told her that their house would appear in the rival publication, but only after its debut in *Vogue*, and then merely in a story about slipcovers. Asked if this was true, Sills replied, "Uh-huh."

Russell Baker is on vacation.

## Historical Novel on Haiti Strikes a Chord in U.S.

By Ken Ringle  
Washington Post Service

BALTIMORE — When Madison Smartt Bell set out 12 years ago to write the most ambitious of his 10 books, he didn't think of it as a dissertation on race in America. He was only four years out of Princeton at the time, and saw it just as a novel about the Haitian revolution. But like William Styron's "Confessions of Nat Turner," which burst upon the United States in 1967 at an unprecedented moment of urban riots and black rage, Bell's similarly grisly meditation on race and history, "All Souls' Rising," surfaces during a potential flash point in the life of the United States.

He's not sure what to think about that. "I had no way of foreseeing that there'd be an O.J. Simpson trial," just before the book came out, he says. "and a Million Man March" with the rhetoric of a Louis Farrakhan, not to mention an intervention in Haiti by U.S. troops. "All those things definitely give it an added dimension right now. But the social and cultural questions the book explores were built into this country just as they were in Haiti. And I knew they weren't going away."

The 15-year slave rebellion that severed Haiti from France in the first years of the 19th century was a Grand Guignol nightmare so extensive and grotesque as to tax the imagination of a Jeffrey Dahmer. A disquieting number of horrific incidents find their way into the 530 pages of "All Souls' Rising."

Is that what Bell sees for the United States? "Haiti's was a full-blown race war," he says. "Over issues we've never really come to terms with in this country. Now we're having our own race war. But it's a slow-motion race war, disguised as crime in the streets. And nobody, black or white, wants to admit what's happening."

Bell's vision sounds apocalyptic, the author himself seems anything but — a shaggy, bespectacled former Tennessee farm boy whose attic study bears such book and box labels as

"Elvis in Oz" and "Mr. Potatohead in Love." Downstairs, his 4-year-old daughter Celia's plastic kitchen shares living room space with oil paintings and Oriental rugs, while outside the bright autumn leaves sift down on a lawn and neighborhood as cheerfully suburban as any other here in north Baltimore. He's married to the poet Elizabeth Spire, whose images tend toward delicacy and wonder, and he holds a position as writer-in-residence at Goucher College, a venue not known for loosing on the world disturbing insights and prophecies.

Yet in a brief career of extraordinary productivity — eight novels and two volumes of short stories in 12 years — and critical acclaim, including a National Book Award nomination for "All Souls' Rising," the 38-year-old writer has shown what Harry Crews in *The New York Times* two years ago called "an extraordinary affinity" for "the hairy underbelly of society... that level of existence where the qualities of which novels are normally made are missing — qualities of mercy and love and compassion and sacrifice and most of the other abstractions."

All of Bell's other books have been set in the present time, usually on the streets of New York. His characters have tended to be drifters and losers, inhabiting a moral desert where violence is a more regular part of life than the next meal, and where the grotesquely unthinkable becomes so common as to seem the norm. He found an eerie, if distant, cultural mirror in Haiti in the 1790s and early 1800s when 452,000 black slaves fought their way to freedom and independence in a hurricane of fire and blood. Bell says he knew little of Haiti when a computer search into terrorism, undertaken for his second book, "Waiting for the End of the World," "for some reason turned up references to the Haitian revolution. I started reading and, as anyone who knows Haiti will understand, I found I couldn't stop. Haitian history is so fantastic... absolutely gripping on all sorts of levels."

He became fascinated with François



Writer Madison Smartt Bell: His trip to the past took 12 years.

Dominique Toussaint L'Ouverture, the brilliant and untutored former slave who became the Napoleon, Machiavelli and Jefferson of Haiti's revolution, all rolled into one. "I knew almost immediately that I wanted to write a novel about him, but I had no idea how to go about it. The revolution was a complex with all these different factions and alliances, as well as invasions by the French and British. ... It was intimidating as hell."

After several months of research and writing, he says, "I chickened out," and started another novel, "Straight Cut," set in the contemporary United States. But when he finished that one he found himself

heart the Haitian revolution was about four groups of people: poor whites, who had political rights but no economic power; rich free mulattoes, or *gens de couleur*, who had economic power but no political rights; black slaves, who had neither; and rich whites, who had both. Haiti's revolution, he came to understand, was caused by the rhetoric and ideals of the French Revolution impacting on a French colonial society stratified into those four levels.

"Toussaint, of course, was a genius," Bell says. "Black nationalists tend to find him suspect because they see him as an accommodationist, and of course in some ways he was. He considered himself a citizen of the French Republic. He really believed in the *liberté, égalité et fraternité* that the French Revolution was supposed to be about and he thought it applied to black people as well as white. For all the horrors of that time in Haiti, he had a vision of a society based on racial harmony, one that not only banished slavery but banished racism as well. And I'm not sure he didn't get closer to achieving that than we ever have. It only lasted eight months, but after he had conquered the whole island of Hispaniola and freed all the slaves, he invited the exiled French plantation owners back in, put blacks back to work in the fields and got the whole country functioning again. He kept his promises, honored his debts. ... Everything that happened in Haiti before or after Toussaint was truly genocidal."

Toussaint's tragic flaw, Bell says, was that "he believed the French meant the ideals of their revolution to apply to blacks as well as whites. And of course they never did. They pretended to then betrayed and deported Toussaint to die in a French prison and sent an army to Haiti to reimpose slavery." "The question for Americans now is whether we mean for the ideals of our revolution to apply to blacks as well as whites. That's always been pretty ambiguous. We've never really dealt with it, even during the Civil War. That's what we're trying to deal with now."

## POSTCARD

## In Washington, 'Twas the Night Before Politics...

By Marian Burros  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In this country town, where the business is politics, there has never been such a White House Christmas tree. An ornament provided by an architecture student for the 18½-foot Fraser fir from North Carolina makes no bones about its creator's sympathies: Hung by the chimney with care are stockings marked "Bill" and "Newt," the former filled with candy and presents, the latter with lumps of coal.

While the White House may not be thrilled with the decoration, made by Rene Spinetto, one of 10 winners in a competition at Oklahoma State University, Ann Stock, the White House social secretary, said the ornament would go up. "You can't control the creative process," she said. "We're going to hang every one." The tree and

its decorations will go on display Monday. The tree's 608 architectural ornaments are based on the poem by Clement Clarke Moore that begins "'Twas the night before Christmas." Members of the American Institute of Architects and students at schools of architecture were asked to submit their interpretations.

There was plenty of wit and whimsy. But maybe it was the theme or maybe architects are just warm and fuzzy and old-fashioned inside: Given this opportunity to create a futuristic fantasy that expressed their architectural vision, something few regularly have a chance to do, most chose instead to evoke the past.

Dana Cunningham, a senior majoring in graphic design at the University of Missouri in Columbia, chose Marcel Breuer's famous steel and leather Wassily chair, from 1925. Timothy McMin, an architect in Belleville, Illinois, who produced an 18th-

century-style door, with a wreath, gift and teddy bear inside, said, "I was looking for something that would stir up emotion. With this I didn't have to worry about getting paid for work, about how to fit more children's chairs in a room, or about how to do it cheaper than therapy."

Richard Meyer, an architect in Philadelphia who designed a cube of Victorian shuttered windows with a lighted globe inside, met with some frustration. "We blew a lot of bulbs because we put in too many batteries," he said.

Not surprisingly, mice figured prominently. Douglas Routh of Columbia, Missouri, made one in the shape of a residence for Edward Mousekowitz, and the front door is tucked beneath the electric outlet on a wall. Donna Austin of Arlington, Texas, depicted a mouse fast asleep on a little nest made of shavings he has gnawed from a beam that holds up the house.

## WEATHER

Forecast for Saturday through Monday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe	Today	Low	High	Tomorrow	Low	High
Algeria	64/61	59/51	64/61	64/61	59/51	64/61
Austria	64/61	59/51	64/61	64/61	59/51	64/61
Belgium	64/61	59/51	64/61	64/61	59/51	64/61
Denmark	64/61	59/51	64/61	64/61	59/51	64/61
France	64/61	59/51	64/61	64/61	59/51	64/61
Germany	64/61	59/51	64/61	64/61	59/51	64/61
Greece	64/61	59/51	64/61	64/61	59/51	64/61
Ireland	64/61	59/51	64/61	64/61	59/51	64/61
Italy	64/61	59/51	64/61	64/61	59/51	64/61
Japan	64/61	59/51	64/61	64/61	59/51	64/61
Spain	64/61	59/51	64/61	64/61	59/51	64/61
Sweden	64/61	59/51	64/61	64/61	59/51	64/61
Switzerland	64/61	59/51	64/61	64/61	59/51	64/61
U.K.	64/61	59/51	64/61	64/61	59/51	64/61
U.S.	64/61	59/51	64/61	64/61	59/51	64/61



**North America**  
New York City and Washington, D.C., will have dry weather over the weekend. Some rain is possible from southern Italy to Greece with snow at times in the mountains farther north. Dry, but chilly weather is likely for most of the rest of the continent, including Germany.

Europe	Today	Low	High	Tomorrow	Low	High
Algeria	64/61	59/51	64/61	64/61	59/51	64/61
Austria	64/61	59/51	64/61	64/61	59/51	64/61
Belgium	64/61	59/51	64/61	64/61	59/51	64/61
Denmark	64/61	59/51	64/61	64/61	59/51	64/61
France	64/61	59/51	64/61	64/61	59/51	64/61
Germany	64/61	59/51	64/61	64/61	59/51	64/61
Greece	64/61	59/51	64/61	64/61	59/51	64/61
Ireland	64/61	59/51	64/61	64/61	59/51	64/61
Italy	64/61	59/51	64/61	64/61	59/51	64/61
Japan	64/61	59/51	64/61	64/61	59/51	64/61
Spain	64/61	59/51	64/61	64/61	59/51	64/61
Sweden	64/61	59/51	64/61	64/61	59/51	64/61
Switzerland	64/61	59/51	64/61	64/61	59/51	64/61
U.K.	64/61	59/51	64/61	64/61	59/51	64/61
U.S.	64/61	59/51	64/61	64/61	59/51	64/61

Asia	Today	Low	High	Tomorrow	Low	High
Bangkok	84/61	79/61	84/61	84/61	79/61	84/61
Beijing	64/61	59/51	64/61	64/61	59/51	64/61
Hong Kong	84/61	79/61	84/61	84/61	79/61	84/61
Manila	84/61	79/61	84/61	84/61	79/61	84/61
New Delhi	84/61	79/61	84/61	84/61	79/61	84/61
Seoul	84/61	79/61	84/61	84/61	79/61	84/61
Singapore	84/61	79/61	84/61	84/61	79/61	84/61
Taipei	84/61	79/61	84/61	84/61	79/61	84/61
Tokyo	84/61	79/61	84/61	84/61	79/61	84/61

Latin America	Today	Low	High	Tomorrow	Low	High
Buenos Aires	84/61	79/61	84/61	84/61	79/61	84/61
Cairo	84/61	79/61	84/61	84/61	79/61	84/61
Lima	84/61	79/61	84/61	84/61	79/61	84/61
Los Angeles	84/61	79/61	84/61	84/61	79/61	84/61
Manila	84/61	79/61	84/61	84/61	79/61	84/61
Mexico City	84/61	79/61	84/61	84/61	79/61	84/61
Rio de Janeiro	84/61	79/61	84/61	84/61	79/61	84/61
Santiago	84/61	79/61	84/61	84/61	79/61	84/61
Tokyo	84/61	79/61	84/61	84/61	79/61	84/61

North America	Today	Low	High	Tomorrow	Low	High
Anchorage	64/61	59/51	64/61	64/61	59/51	64/61
Atlanta	64/61	59/51	64/61	64/61	59/51	64/61
Boston	64/61	59/51	64/61	64/61	59/51	64/61
Chicago	64/61	59/51	64/61	64/61	59/51	64/61
Dallas	64/61	59/51	64/61	64/61	59/51	64/61
Denver	64/61	59/51	64/61	64/61	59/51	64/61
Houston	64/61	59/51	64/61	64/61	59/51	64/61
Los Angeles	64/61	59/51	64/61	64/61	59/51	64/61
Madrid	64/61	59/51	64/61	64/61	59/51	64/61
Miami	64/61	59/51	64/61	64/61	59/51	64/61
Minneapolis	64/61	59/51	64/61	64/61	59/51	64/61
Montreal	64/61	59/51	64/61	64/61	59/51	64/61
New York	64/61	59/51	64/61	64/61	59/51	64/61
Phoenix	64/61	59/51	64/61	64/61	59/51	64/61
Portland	64/61	59/51	64/61	64/61	59/51	64/61
San Francisco	64/61	59/51	64/61	64/61	59/51	64/61
Seattle	64/61	59/51	64/61	64/61	59/51	64/61
Tampa	64/61	59/51	64/61	64/61	59/51	64/61
Washington	64/61	59/51	64/61	64/61	59/51	64/61

## PEOPLE

AFTER a four-year courtship, Ivana Trump has married the Italian businessman Riccardo Mazzuchelli. The bride, dressed in a pale blue satin suit embroidered with pearls by the French designer Thierry Mugler, was given in marriage by her sons, Donald Jr., 17, and Erik, 11, and her daughter, Ivanka, 14, who also served as maid of honor. The bride, the former wife of the real estate developer Donald Trump, received a \$25 million divorce settlement from him. Among the 80-odd guests at the ceremony at L'Orangerie, at the Mayfair Hotel in New York, were the TV newswoman Barbara Walters and singer Diana Ross.

Prince Edward's girlfriend is quitting her public relations job in December to prepare for her royal wedding in the spring, according to British tabloids. Sophie Rhys-Jones, who has been dating the prince for two years, told work colleagues she was leaving to avoid compromising her personal life. Edward, 31, reportedly proposed after receiving permission from his mother, Queen Elizabeth II. Buckingham Palace, as usual, refused to confirm or deny the report. "Her business is her own," a spokesman said.

With Christmas approaching, some of pop's biggest stars have been releasing new albums, hoping to cash in on the gift-giving spirit. But sales figures put out by Soundscan, a company that monitors retail stores, shows a few surprises. Last week, three of the season's most anticipated albums were released on the same day: the two-CD "The Beatles Anthology, Vol. 1," by Bruce Springsteen, and "Fresh Horses," by Garth Brooks. All sold slightly fewer albums than music-industry executives expected. Al-



Trump and Mazzuchelli after the wedding ceremony.

though the Beatles sold a respectable 855,000, which will put them solidly at No. 1 in the charts, Capitol was hoping to set a record for the strongest first-week sales of an album. Pearl Jam holds the record, with 950,000 copies of its 1993 record "Vs." sold in the first week.

More than 400 letters written by members of Thailand's royal family have been withdrawn from auction at Christie's in London, after a Thai aristocrat said she would take steps to stop the sale. A Christie's spokesman said the letters, written from 1896 to

1911 between King Chulalongkorn and two sons, Prince Chakrabongse and the future King Vajiravudh, would be subject to "private negotiation."

They've been together eight years, but Hugh Grant says he has no plans to marry Liz Hurley. Or anyone else. "It's not that I'm scared of growing up," he told the British magazine "Hello!" "It's more that I don't want to lose my freedom." Grant's relationship with Hurley has apparently survived his arrest with a prostitute in Los Angeles in June. "Hello!" said they were house-

bunting in Ireland and were partners in a film production company.

When Antonio Carlos Jobim, the Brazilian bossa nova trailblazer best known for writing "The Girl From Ipanema," died last year at 57, the producers Ettore Stratta and Pat Phillips were working with him on a symphonic album of his music, which was to be followed by a lavish concert. The album has been scrapped, but the concert was to take place Thursday night in New York at Carnegie Hall in the form of a tribute, led by the saxophonist Branford Marsalis.

His days of playing Moses are over, but the veteran actor Charlton Heston is still leading people to the Promised Land — via cyberspace. The CD-ROM "Charlton Heston's Voyage Through the Bible" takes users on a tour of ancient biblical sites and tells stories from the Old and New Testament. "You can rebuild the Temple of Jerusalem. It's just stunning," Heston said. "I wouldn't have believed you could do that kind of thing."

Newt Gingrich's book "To Renew America" is not quite on the remainder table, but HarperCollins has asked bookstores to slash the price by more than a third, apparently to boost sales. A markdown "only happens with bombs," Avin Domnitz, president of the American Booksellers Association, told the Atlanta Journal-Constitution. But a HarperCollins spokesman said dropping the price from \$24 to \$15 and giving a \$5-per-copy credit to bookstores were simply holiday gifts to buyers and sellers. The book spent 12 weeks on the New York Times best-seller list, including seven as No. 1, and is in its sixth printing.

Armenia	001-800-1111	Greece	001-800-1311
Austria	001-800-1111	Hungary	001-800-1111
Belgium	001-800-1111	Ireland	001-800-1111
Bulgaria	001-800-1111	Italy	001-800-1111
Croatia	001-800-1111	Japan	001-800-1111
Czech Republic	001-800-1111	South Korea	001-800-1111
Denmark	001-800-1111	Spain	001-800-1111
France	001-800-1111	Sweden	001-800-1111
Germany	001-800-1111	Switzerland	001-800-1111
Gibraltar	001-800-1111	Taiwan	001-800-1111
		Thailand	001-800-1111
		United Kingdom	001-800-1111
		U.S.	001-800-1111

AT&T Access Numbers for countries in the Asia/Pacific region are listed daily in the Asian edition of the International Herald Tribune.